

PRIMA LEGENDA
FIRST YEAR LATIN LESSONS

J. WHYTE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

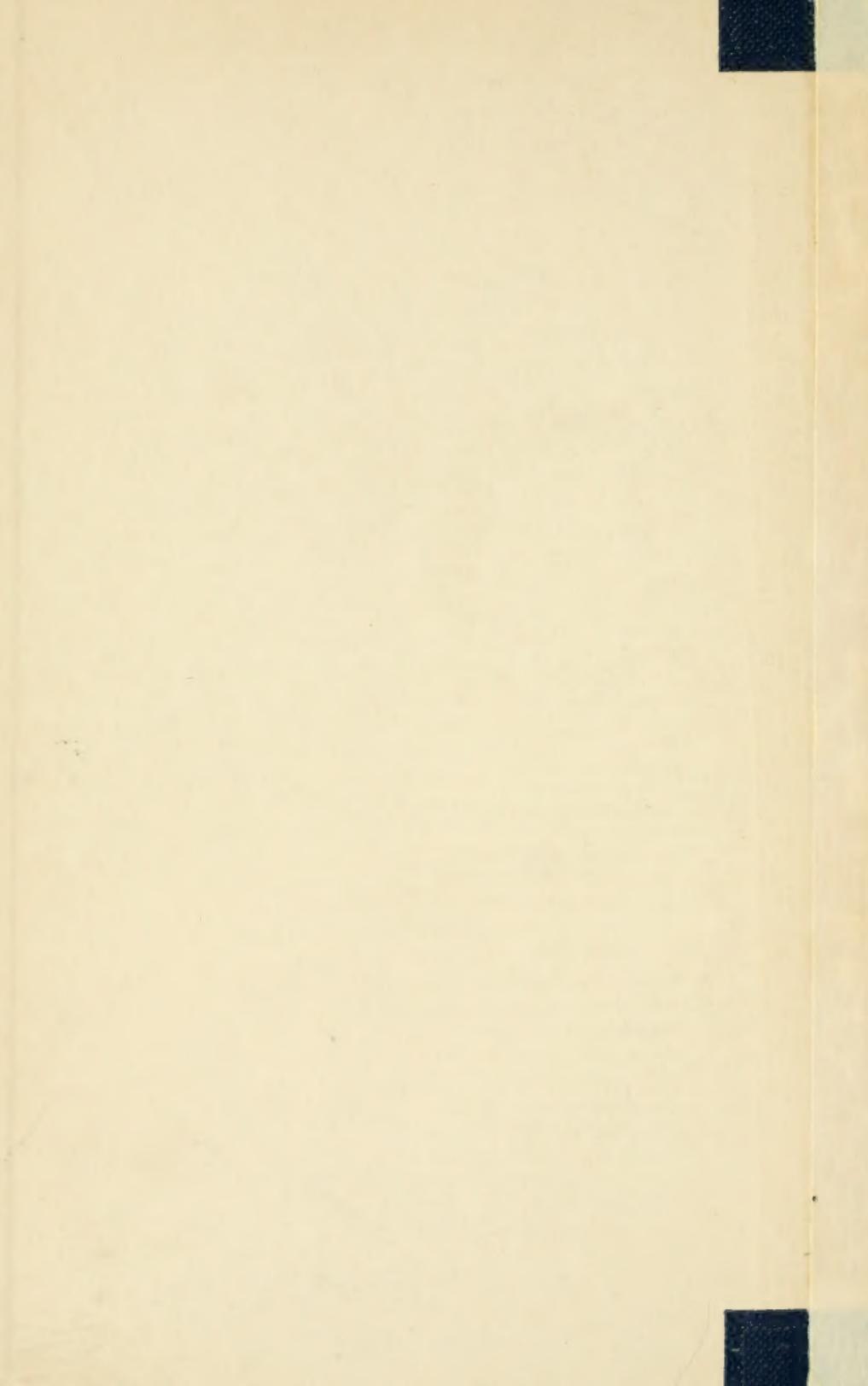


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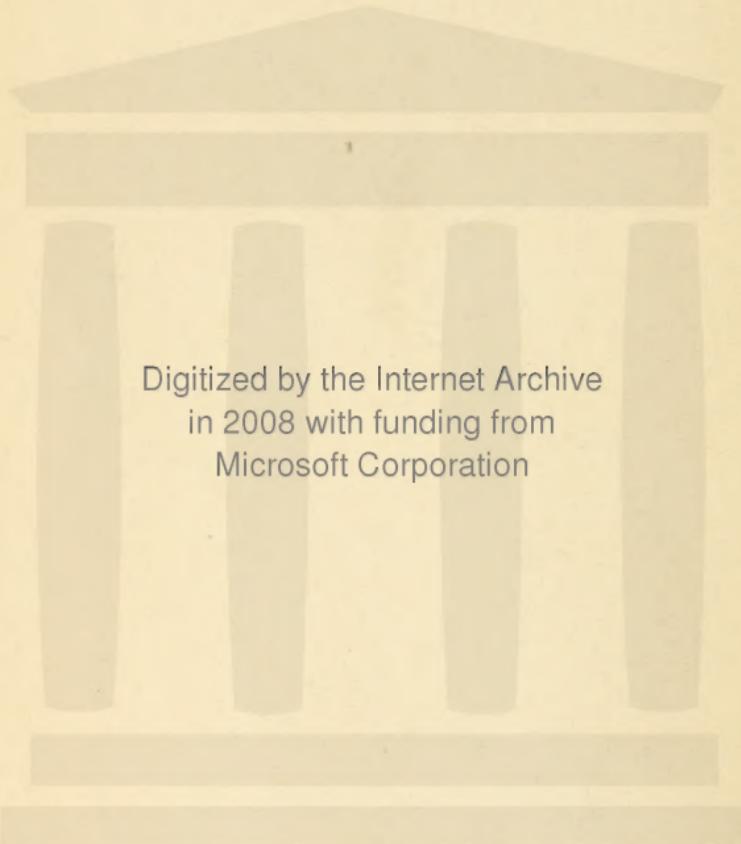


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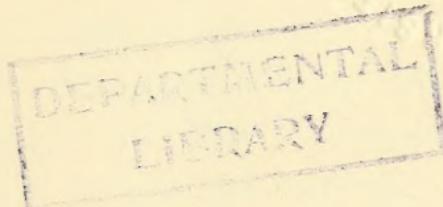
FIRST YEAR LATIN LESSONS

by

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Classical Tripos, Cambridge

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PREFACE

THIS book is meant only as a foundation for oral lessons, and therefore I have purposely omitted questions and answers, conversations, etc., which are best supplied by the teacher to meet the needs of the lesson.

The lessons are arranged in the order which, after much experiment, I have found to be most satisfactory, though on this head there is bound to be much diversity of opinion.

I take this opportunity of thanking Miss M. Nicholson and Miss E. Whyte for advice and help in revision and correction.

J. W.

March, 1913.

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PRIMA LEGENDA

Lesson 1

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE: NOMINATIVE CASE, SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Britannia est patria. Britannia est magna insula. Britannia nōn est insula parva. Patriae sunt Britannia et Hibernia. Hibernia quoque est insula magna. Britannia et Hibernia sunt insulae magnae. Insulae parvae sunt multae.

Maria est rēgīna. Rēgīnae sunt Maria et Alexandra. Maria est magna et bona. Alexandra et Maria sunt magnae et bonae. Rēgīnae multae sunt bonae.

NOMINATIVE CASE (FIRST DECLENSION)

Singular

insula, *an island*
insula magna, *a large island*

Plural

insulae, *islands*
insulae magnae, *large islands*

1. Britain is an island.
2. Mary and Alexandra are queens.
3. Many islands are large.
4. Ireland is a large island.
5. Many queens are good and great.
6. The great queen is also good.

7. Ireland is a great fatherland. 8. Britain and Ireland are great fatherlands.

Write down, if possible, one English or French word derived from each Latin one above.

Lesson 2

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE: GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR AND PLURAL. PRESENT TENSE OF "SUM."

Sum filia nautae. Nauta est incola Britanniae. Es filia agricolae. Estis incolae Hiberniae. Britannia est patria magna nautarum. Hibernia est patria agricolarum. Sumus incolae insulae magnae. Agricolae et nautae sunt incolae insularum multarum. Sumus puellae parvae et bonae. Casa mea non est magna. Porta casae est lata et magna.

GENITIVE CASE (FIRST DECLENSION)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>insulae, of an island</i>	<i>insularum, of islands</i>
<i>insulae magnae, of a large island</i>	<i>insularum magnarum, of large islands</i>

PRESENT TENSE OF "SUM"

<i>sum, I am</i>	<i>sumus, we are</i>
<i>es, thou art</i>	<i>estis, you are</i>
<i>est, he is</i>	<i>sunt, they are</i>

1. I am a farmer and an inhabitant of Ireland.
2. You are a sailor and an inhabitant of Britain.
3. You are inhabitants of many islands.

4. We are little girls and inhabitants of Britain.
5. The queen's cottage is small. 6. The doors of the small cottages are large. 7. Many daughters of sailors are little girls. 8. You are the daughter of the good queen.

Lesson 3

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE: ACCUSATIVE CASE,
SINGULAR AND PLURAL. FIRST CONJUGA-
TION: PRESENT TENSE, THIRD PERSON.

Filia agricolae casam habitat. Filia agricolae est puella. Puella multās rosās amat. Rosae casam parvam puellae ornant. Casa agricolae nōn est magna. Portam lātam et fenestrās multās habet. Filia agricolae pecūniam multam habet. Agricola hastās longās habet. Nautae casam parvam nōn habitant. Nautae pecūniam amant. Nautae pecūniam puellae raptant. Sed longae sunt hastae. Hastae longae nautās necant.

ACCUSATIVE CASE (FIRST DECLENSION)

Singular

Plural

<i>insulam, an island</i>	<i>insulās, islands</i>
<i>insulam magnam, a large island</i>	<i>insulās magnās, large islands</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION: PRESENT TENSE, 3RD PERSON

amat, he loves

amant, they love

1. The farmer inhabits a little cottage.
2. Roses adorn the daughters of the farmer.
3. The daughters have many spears.
4. The sailor loves money.
5. The farmers do not love the sailor.
6. The sailor seizes much money of the good farmers.
7. The farmers have good daughters.
8. The daughters kill many sailors.

Make two Latin sentences with *filia* in the nominative case and three with *filia* in the accusative case.

Lesson 4

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE: DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASE, SINGULAR AND PLURAL. FIRST DECLENSION.

Fēminaē Sabīnaē

Magna est Rōma. Galeae magnae et hastae longae sunt cārae incolis Rōmae. Sed incolae Rōmae fēminās nōn habent. Ex terrā Sabīnā incolās et fēminās invitānt. Galeae et hastae nōn sunt incolae Sabīnae terrae. Incolae Rōmae filiās incolārum Sabīnae terrae raptant. In casis Rōmānīs nunc sunt puellae Sabīnae. Puellae Sabīnae nunc sunt fēminaē incolārum Rōmae. Sed incolae Sabīnae terrae in pugnā hastā pugnant. Cum incolis Rōmae pugnant. Sed fēminaē Sabīnae et incolās Rōmae et incolās Sabīnae terrae amant. Fēminaē Sabīnae terrae nōta est magna audācia incolārum Rōmae. Fēminaē in-

colās Rōmae et incolās Sabīnae terrae ūrant. Itaque incolae Rōmae cum incolīs Sabīnae terrae nōn pugnant. Incolae Rōmae cum incolīs Sabīnae terrae nunc habitant.

N.B. “With,” *in company with*, is translated by *cum* with the ablative case; “with,” *by means of*, by the ablative alone.

DATIVE CASE (FIRST DECLENSION)

Singular

Plural

insulae, <i>to or for an island</i>	insulis, <i>to or for islands</i>
insulae magnae, <i>to or for a large island</i>	insulis magnīs, <i>to or for large islands</i>

ABLATIVE CASE (FIRST DECLENSION)

insulā, <i>by, with or from an island</i>	insulis, <i>by, with or from islands</i>
insulā magnā, <i>by, with or from a large island</i>	insulis magnīs, <i>by, with or from large islands</i>

FIRST DECLENSION

Nom. insul-a, <i>island (acting)</i>	insul-ae, <i>islands</i>
Voc. insul-a, <i>O island!</i>	insul-ae, <i>O islands!</i>
Acc. insul-am, <i>island (acted upon)</i>	insul-ās, <i>islands</i>
Gen. insul-ae, <i>of an island</i>	insul-ārum, <i>of islands</i>
Dat. insul-ae, <i>to or for an island</i>	insul-is, <i>to or for islands</i>
Abl. insul-ā, <i>by, with or from an island</i>	insul-is, <i>by, with or from islands</i>

1. The inhabitant of Rome has not a wife.
2. The inhabitants of Rome with spears seize the Sabine women.
3. The Sabine woman now inhabits the cottage of the inhabitant of Rome.
4. Dear to the inhabitant of the Sabine land

are the women. 5. The inhabitants fight with boldness. 6. A Sabine woman prays the inhabitants of Rome. 7. The inhabitants of Rome now love the inhabitants of the Sabine land. 8. In the Roman cottages with the inhabitants of Rome are the inhabitants of the Sabine land.

Lesson 5

REVISION OF FIRST DECLENSION. FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES OF "SUM."

Nausicaa

Nausicaa erat filia praeclāra rēgīnae. Ōlim Nausicaa cum puellīs multīs in ōrā insulae Phaeāciae pilam iactat. Pilam iactant et mox Nausicaa, "Ō puellae," inquit, "sī eritis sēdulæ, erō laeta." Tum puellæ, "Erimus et erāmus sēdulæ, et eris laeta." Nausicaa, "Erātis," inquit, "sēdulæ et eram laeta." Odysseus, nauta Graeciae, in ōrā erat, sed puellæ nautam nōn spectant. Tum Odysseus, "Ō puellae," inquit, "eram incola Graeciae. Nōta incolīs Graeciae erat et est audācia mea. Et nōtae incolīs Graeciae erant et sunt et erunt filiae incolārum Phaeāciae, si mihi benignae eritis." Sed puellæ pavidae sunt. Nōn erunt benignae nautae Graeciae. Sed Nausicaa, filia rēgīnae, pavida nōn erat. Nautae, "Ō nauta," inquit, "laeta erō sī incolae Graeciae benigna erō." Nausicaa nautam amat, et incolīs Graeciae nōta erat.

Future and Imperfect Tenses of “Sum” 7

FUTURE TENSE OF “SUM”

*erō, I shall be
eris, thou wilt be
erit, he, she, it will be
erimus, we shall be
eritis, you will be
erunt, they will be*

IMPERFECT TENSE OF “SUM”

*eram, I was
erās, thou wast
erat, he, she, it was
erāmus, we were
erātis, you were
erant, they were*

1. Nausicaa will be dear to the girls of Britain.
2. Odysseus, the sailor, was on the shore of the island.
3. Nausicaa was not known to the sailor.
4. Nausicaa and the girls were happy on the shore.
5. Nausicaa said: “Girl, you were diligent and we were glad. Now I shall be diligent.”
6. The girls with Nausicaa look at the sailor.
7. Odysseus said: “O girl, if you will be kind to the sailor, the girls will be glad.”
8. Nausicaa was kind to the sailor.

Make three Latin sentences about Nausicaa.

Lesson 6

SECOND DECLENSION: NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN “-US.”

Virgīnia

Virgīnia erat filia Virgīniī. Virgīnius filiam vehementer amat. Ōlim puella erat cum Virgīniō in viīs Rōmānīs. Claudius erat dominus magnus servōrum. Claudius erat inimīcus Virgīniō. Claudius servum vocat et, “Serve,” inquit, “filia Virgīniī tibi nōta est. Sī puella raptāta

erit, laetus erō." Rōmānī multī tum in viīs erant. Gladiī Rōmānōrum quoque erant multī. Servi Claudiī puellam raptant. Puella servōs magnōs vehementer ūrat, sed frustrā. Virgīnius gladium Rōmānī raptat et, "O filia," inquit, "nōn est mihi modus aliis." Tum Virgīnius gladiō filiam necat. Rōmānī sunt irātī, et mox Claudium gladiīs necant.

Learn the Latin by heart and write it out.

SECOND DECLENSION

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. serv-us , <i>a slave</i>	serv-ī , <i>slaves</i>
V. serv-e , <i>O slave!</i>	serv-ī , <i>O slaves!</i>
A. serv-um , <i>a slave</i>	serv-ōs , <i>slaves</i>
G. serv-ī , <i>of a slave</i>	serv-ōrum , <i>of slaves</i>
D. serv-ō , <i>to or for a slave</i>	serv-īs , <i>to or for slaves</i>
A. serv-ō , <i>by, with or from a slave</i>	serv-īs , <i>by, with or from slaves</i>

1. Claudius, the great lord of slaves, was an enemy to Virginius.
2. Virginia was with Virginius in the streets of Rome.
3. The slaves of Claudius seize the little girl.
4. Virginia prays the slaves of the great lord, but in vain.
5. O slaves, the Romans will be grateful, if you will be kind.
6. The slaves do not liberate the daughter of Virginius.
7. Virginius with the Romans is not happy.
8. Virginius with a sword kills the little girl.
9. Claudius calls and praises a slave.
10. Soon the angry Romans kill Claudius.

Lesson 7

SECOND DECLENSION: NEUTER NOUNS
AND ADJECTIVES IN "-UM."*Tarpeia*

Tarpeia erat puella Rōmāna. Ōlim Sabīnī cum Rōmānīs in bellō pugnant. Sabīnī oppidum Rōmānum oppugnant. Sabīnī scūta magna et gladiōs longōs portant. In bracchiīs Sabīnōrum armillae erant. Tarpeia armillārum cupida erat. Sabīnīs itaque viam in oppidum Rōmānum monstrat. Nunc Sabīnī in oppidō sunt. Sabīnī Rōmānōs gladiīs necant. Tum Tarpeia praemia magna ūrat. "Laeta erō," inquit, "sī mihi erit quod (what) in bracchiō est." Sed Sabīnī nōn armillās sed scūta dant. Scūta quoque in bracchiīs sunt. Scūta in Tarpeiam iactant, et puellam prāvam necant. Tum puellam prāvam dē saxō iactant. Rōmānī postea saxum Tarpeium vocant.

N.B. "In" followed by **accusative** expresses motion *into*, "in" followed by **abative**, "rest in."

Viam *in oppidum* monstrat. She shows a way *into* the town.

Sabini *in oppido* sunt. The Sabines are *in* the town.

SECOND DECLENSION

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. bell-um , <i>war</i>	bell-a , <i>wars</i>
V. bell-um , <i>O war!</i>	bell-a , <i>O wars!</i>
A. bell-um , <i>war</i>	bell-a , <i>wars</i>
G. bell-i , <i>of war</i>	bell-ōrum , <i>of wars</i>
D. bell-ō , <i>to or for war</i>	bell-is , <i>to or for wars</i>
A. bell-ō , <i>by, with or from war</i>	bell-is , <i>by, with or from wars</i>

1. In the war the Sabines fight with swords and shields.
2. They also carry large bracelets on (their) arms.
3. Tarpeia, a wicked girl, looks at the bracelet on the arm.
4. She begs a large reward from the Sabines.
5. I shall be happy, if I have rewards (if rewards will be to me).
6. But the Sabines give the reward of the shields.
7. They throw their shields on the wicked girl.
8. The Sabines throw Tarpeia from the rock.

Lesson 8

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVE IN “-US, -A, -UM.”
PRESENT TENSE OF FIRST CONJUGATION.*Cornēlia*

Cornēlia erat filia Publii Cornēlii et fēmina praeclāra Tiberii Semprōniī Gracchī. Cornēlia duōs fīliōs, Tiberium et Caium, habet. Cornēlia fīliōs parvōs vehementer amat. Saepe, “Meōs fīliōs,” inquit, “vehementer amō. Nōnne mē amātis, meī fīliī?” Tum fīliī, “Te,” inquiunt, “vehementer amāmus. Lāetī sumus quod nōs

amās." Ōlim fēmina Rōmāna Cornēliam vīsitat. Fēmina gemmārum cupida erat. Gemmās suās Cornēliae monstrat, et "Nōnne gemmae meae," inquit, "praeclārae sunt? Gemmās meās tibi monstrō. Nōnne te dēlectant?" Tum Cornēlia, "Gemmās tuās," inquit, "mihi monstrās et mē dēlectās. Sed gemmae meae mē magis dēlectant. Ecce meae gemmae! Meī filiī meae gemmae sunt et erunt. Aliārum nōn cupida sum."

Fill in the correct endings in the following:—

Fili— Cornelī— vehementer amant.

Parv— puellae ros— casas orn—.

Scut— parv— Romanorum magn— incolam Rom— nec—.

Scutum praeclar— erat praemi— Romano laet—.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVE IN “-US, -A, -UM”

magnus, magna, magnum, great

Singular

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
N. magn-us	magn-a	magn-um
V. magn-e	magn-a	magn-um
A. magn-um	magn-am	magn-um
G. magn-ī	magn-ae	magn-ī
D. magn-ō	magn-ae	magn-ō
A. magn-ō	magn-ā	magn-ō

Plural

N. magn-ī	magn-ae	magn-a
V. magn-ī	magn-ae	magn-a
A. magn-ōs	magn-ās	magn-a
G. magn-ōrum	magn-ārum	magn-ōrum
D. magn-is	magn-is	magn-is
A. magn-is	magn-is	magn-is

PRESENT TENSE OF FIRST CONJUGATION

<i>am-o, I love</i>	<i>am-āmus, we love</i>
<i>am-ās, thou lovest</i>	<i>am-ātis, you love</i>
<i>am-at, he loves</i>	<i>am-ant, they love</i>

1. Cornelia was the famous daughter of Publius. 2. Cornelia loves her son Tiberius and her son Caius. 3. She says: "Do you not love me, dear Caius?" 4. Caius says: "I love you. Your sons love you very much." 5. Once Roman ladies visit Cornelia. 6. The jewels please the Roman ladies. 7. We love the fine jewels of the Roman ladies. 8. Cornelia says: "I also love my jewels. Behold my jewels."

Lesson 9

FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES OF FIRST CONJUGATION.

Cassandra

Cassandra fēmina Trōiāna erat. In oppidō Trōiā habitābat. Apollo, deus praeclārus, Cassandram amābat sed deus Cassandram nōn dēlectābat. Deus Cassandrae, "Tibi," inquit, "praeſāgiī dōnum dabō." Tum Cassandra multa verba praedicābat. Sed posteā Apollo puellae īrātus erat et, "Multā praedicābās," inquit, "et multā praedicābis, sed nunquam amīcī tuī verba vēra putābunt." Graecī circum Trōiam decem annōs pugnābant. Tum dolō equī ligneī Graecī Trōiam oppugnābant. Cassandra Trōiānīs "Sī equum," inquit, "in oppidum portābitis, Graecōs vehemen-

ter dēlectābitis. Graecī oppidum expugnābunt." Sed Trōiānī, "Cum Graecīs," inquiunt, "decem annōs pugnābāmus, sed nunquam iterum pugnābimus. Dē Graecīs victōriam reportāmus. In oppidum equum portābimus." Tum Cassandra, "Verba vēra," inquit, "praedicābam, sed Trōiānī nōn vēra putant." Graecī tandem oppidum Trōiam expugnant.

N.B. Duration of time is expressed by the accusative case.

e.g. *Multōs annōs*=for many years.

FUTURE TENSE OF
FIRST CONJUGATION

amā-bō, *I shall love*
amā-bis, *thou wilt love*
amā-bit, *he will love*
amā-bimus, *we shall love*
amā-bitis, *you will love*
amā-bunt, *they will love*

IMPERFECT TENSE OF
FIRST CONJUGATION

amā-bam, *I was loving*
amā-bās, *thou wast loving*
amā-bat, *he was loving*
amā-bāmus, *we were loving*
amā-bātis, *you were loving*
amā-bant, *they were loving*

1. Apollo gave to Cassandra the gift of prophecy.
2. But the Trojans will never think the words true.
3. For many years the Greeks were attacking Troy.
4. Cassandra said: "The trick of the wooden horse will take the town.
5. If you will think my words true, I shall win the victory.
6. You, Trojan, will give a gift to the god."
7. The Trojans said: "We shall win the victory. We did not think your words true.
8. You prophesied many words and you will prophesy many words."

Lesson 10

SECOND DECLENSION: MASCULINE NOUNS IN "-ER."

Pandōra

Quondam Sāturnus, magnus deus, erat magister terrae et caeli. Tum Pandōra, puella parva, cum multis aliis pueris et puellis in agris habitabat. Pandōra erat amīca Epimētheō, puerō parvō. Pandōra puerum vehementer amābat. Pueri et puellae in agris laetī erant. Per agrōs errabant et multum gaudium pueris et puellis erat. Magister autem terrae Pandōrae arcā dat, et, "Sī," inquit, "arca aperta erit, gaudium tibi nōn erit. Pueri et puellae maestī erunt." Sed audācia puellae magna erat. Puerō Pandōra, "Quid," inquit, "in arcā meā est? Nōnne sunt gemmae in arcā?" Sed sapientia pueri est magna. "Sī magistrum caelī amābis, arca nōn aperta erit." Sed Pandōra nōn laeta erat. Gemmās vehementer dēsiderābat et mox arca aperta erat. In arcā autem erant multī morbi. Per agrōs volābant et pueri et puellae maestī erant.

SECOND DECLENSION: MASCULINE NOUNS IN "-ER."

puer, a boy		magister, a master	
Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
N. puer	puer-ī	magister	magistr-ī
V. puer	puer-i	magister	magistr-ī
A. puer-um	puer-ōs	magistr-um	magistr-ōs
G. puer-ī	puer-ōrum	magistr-ī	magistr-ōrum
D. puer-ō	puer-īs	magistr-ō	magistr-īs
A. puer-ō	puer-īs	magistr-ō	magistr-īs

Decline like puer, socer, a father-in-law; gener, a son-in-law; vesper, evening; Liber, the God of wine.

1. The boys and girls loved Saturn, the master of the earth.
2. Pandora dwelt with Epimetheus in the field.
3. Pandora has a gift from the master.
4. The boys and girls will love the evening.
5. Was not the gift of the master a box?
6. The box is open, and the diseases fly through the fields.
7. The diseases kill many boys and girls.

Lesson 11

ADJECTIVES IN "-ER." PERFECT TENSES OF "SUM."

Pēnelopē

Pēnelopē fuit fēmina pulchra Odysseī. Odysseus, vir impiger, decem annōs circum Trōiam pugnābat. Tum, vir miser, decem annōs in nigrō ōceanō fuit. In Ithacā quoque misera fuerat fēmina tenera. Multī et pigrī virī Pēnelopae cupidī fuērunt. "Diū," inquiunt, "fīda impigrō virō fuistī. Nunc lībera eris, sī nōs nōn culpābīs. Diū Pēnelopae cupidī fuimus." Sed Pēnelopē, "Diū," inquit, "virō fīda fuī, sed misera erō, sī impigrō virō fīda nōn fuerō." Itaque Pēnelopē moram virīs pigrīs parābat. "Sī," inquit, "molestī fuerint, mox Odysseus in Ithacā erit." Tandem Odysseus ad Ithacam nāvigat, sed Pēnelopae nōn nōtus fuit. Virī fuerant molestī, et Pēnelopē misera fuerat. Odysseus in prosperā pugnā contra virōs pugnat et virōs pigrōs et molestōs sagittīs necat.

ADJECTIVES IN “-ER”

miser, misera, miserum, *wretched**Singular*

M.

F.

N.

N. miser	miser-a	miser-um
V. miser	miser-a	miser-um
A. miser-um	miser-am	miser-um
G. miser-ī	miser-ae	miser-ī
D. miser-ō	miser-ae	miser-ō
A. miser-ō	miser-ā	miser-ō

Plural

N. miser-ī	miser-ae	miser-a
V. miser-ī	miser-ae	miser-a
A. miser-ōs	miser-ās	miser-a
G. miser-ōrum	miser-ārum	miser-ōrum
D. miser-is	miser-is	miser-is
A. miser-is	miser-is	miser-is

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *beautiful**Singular*

M.

F.

N.

N. pulcher	pulchr-a	pulchr-um
V. pulcher	pulchr-a	pulchr-um
A. pulchr-um	pulchr-am	pulchr-um
G. pulchr-ī	pulchr-ae	pulchr-ī
D. pulchr-ō	pulchr-ae	pulchr-ō
A. pulchr-ō	pulchr-ā	pulchr-ō

Plural

N. pulchr-ī	pulchr-ae	pulchr-a
V. pulchr-ī	pulchr-ae	pulchr-a
A. pulchr-ōs	pulchr-ās	pulchr-a
G. pulchr-ōrum	pulchr-ārum	pulchr-ōrum
D. pulchr-is	pulchr-is	pulchr-is
A. pulchr-is	pulchr-is	pulchr-is

Decline like miser, prosper, *lucky, fortunate*; asper, rough; tener, tender; lacer, torn; liber, free.

PERFECT AND AORIST TENSE OF "SUM"

fu-i , <i>I have been, or I was</i>	fu-imus , <i>we have been or we were</i>
fu-isti , <i>thou hast been, or thou wast</i>	fu-istis , <i>you have been or you were</i>
fu-it , <i>he has been, or he was</i>	fu-ērunt , <i>they have been or they were</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OF "SUM"

fu-erō , <i>I shall have been</i>	fu-erimus , <i>we shall have been</i>
fu-eris , <i>thou wilt have been</i>	fu-eritis , <i>you will have been</i>
fu-erit , <i>he will have been</i>	fu-erint , <i>they will have been</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF "SUM"

fu-eram , <i>I had been</i>	fu-erāmus , <i>we had been</i>
fu-erās , <i>thou hadst been</i>	fu-erātis , <i>you had been</i>
fu-erat , <i>he had been</i>	fu-erant , <i>they had been</i>

1. Penelope was never free from the lazy men.
2. Odysseus, the active hero, will have been a sailor on the black ocean for a long time.
3. Penelope, you had been a fortunate and active woman.
4. The lazy men said : " You have been active but there has been a long delay."
5. At length the beautiful wife of Odysseus had been kind to the men.
6. But Odysseus, the active hero, never had been fortunate but always miserable.

Pick out the adjectives in "-er" and write down their whole nominative and genitive.

Lesson 12

MASCULINE NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION ENDING IN "-OR" AND "-ER."

Soror Horātiōrum

Camilla erat soror pulchra frātrum Horātiōrum. Rōmāni cum Albānīs in bellō pugnābant.

Cum sorōre erant trēs frātrēs. Imperātōri Rōmānō bellum nōn grātūm erat. Imperātor Rōmānus “Trēs frātrēs,” inquit, “cum tribus frātribus dīmīcābunt. Si frātrēs Horātiī victōrēs fuerint, Rōmānī quoque victōres erunt. Sed si frātrēs Curiātiī victōrēs fuerint, Albānī nōs superābunt.” Itaque frātrēs Horātiī cum frātribus Curiātiīs pugnābant. Mox Horātiī frātrēs Curiātiōs vulnerant, sed Curiatiī duōs Horātiōs necant. Rōmānī imperātōrem clāmōre magnō culpābant quod Horātiī victōrēs nōn erant. Sed verba imperātōris nōn stulta sunt. “Horātius ūnus trēs Curiātiōs dolō superābit.” Nec falsō.

THIRD DECLENSION

imperātor, <i>a general</i>		frāter, <i>a brother</i>	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. imperātor	imperātōr-ēs	frāter	frātr-ēs
V. imperātor	imperātōr-ēs	frāter	frātr-ēs
A. imperātōr-em	imperātōr-ēs	frātr-em	frātr-ēs
G. imperātōr-is	imperātōr-um	frātr-is	frātr-um
D. imperātōr-i	imperātōr-ibus	frātr-i	frātr-ibus
A. imperātōr-e	imperātōr-ibus	frātr-e	frātr-ibus

1. Three Roman brothers will fight with three Alban brothers.
2. The Roman brothers have a sister, Camilla.
3. The Roman general says: “If the Horatii (will) overcome the Alban brothers, the Romans will be victors.”
4. But if the Curiatii are (will be) victors, the Romans will call the Albans masters.
5. The Romans with a great shout watch the battle.
6. To the sister of the brothers Horatii the battle was not pleasant.

7. The Alban brothers kill two of the Roman brothers.

Lesson 13

FEMININE NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION ENDING
IN “-DO,” “-IO,” “-GO,” AND MASCULINE
NOUNS ENDING IN “-OS.”

Soror Horātiōrum (continued)

Tum Horātius ūnus sē fugae dat. Multitūdini Rōmānae fuga nōn grāta erat. Sed Horātius ratiōnem fugae mox monstrat. Postquam spatium parvum erat, pugnae sē iterum dat et Curiātium pīnum necat. Tum iterum fugae sē dat et hōc (*this, abl. sing.*) mōre Curiātium secundum necat, et hōc mōre tertium. Gaudium multitūdinis magnum erat. Rōmānī variīs flōribus Horātium victōrem ornābant. Multitūdo Rōmāna vōce magnā Horātium laudābat, sed Camilla virgo pulchra Rōmānārum virgīnum et soror Horātiī Horātium nōn laudābat. Curiātius frāter virginī cārus fuerat. Horātius virginem vehementer culpābat quod nōn laeta erat. “Virginibus Rōmānīs,” inquit, “nōn mōs est virum plūs quam patriam amāre (*to love*).” Itaque Horātius sorōrem necat. Multitūdo Rōmāna ūrātiōnem Horātiī laudābat et prōditiōnem virginis culpābat.

N.B. Nouns of the third declension ending in “-do,” “-io” and “-go” are feminine; those ending in “-os” are masculine.

Write down the genitive singular and accusative plural of:—*Multitudo*, *ratio*, *mōs*, *virgo*, *soror*, *flōs*, *ōrātio*, *prōditio*.

multitudo, a multitude

ratio, reason

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

N. <i>multitudo</i>	<i>multitūdin-ēs</i>	<i>ratio</i>	<i>rationēs</i>
V. <i>multitudo</i>	<i>multitūdin-ēs</i>	<i>ratio</i>	<i>rationēs</i>
A. <i>multitūdin-em</i>	<i>multitūdin-ēs</i>	<i>rationēm</i>	<i>rationēs</i>
G. <i>multitūdin-is</i>	<i>multitūdin-um</i>	<i>rationēs</i>	<i>rationēum</i>
D. <i>multitūdin-i</i>	<i>multitūdin-ibus</i>	<i>rationēi</i>	<i>rationēibus</i>
A. <i>multitūdin-e</i>	<i>multitūdin-ibus</i>	<i>rationēe</i>	<i>rationēibus</i>

virgo, a maiden

flos, a flower

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

N. <i>virgo</i>	<i>virgin-ēs</i>	<i>flos</i>	<i>flōr-ēs</i>
V. <i>virgo</i>	<i>virgin-ēs</i>	<i>flos</i>	<i>flōr-ēs</i>
A. <i>virgin-em</i>	<i>virgin-ēs</i>	<i>flōr-em</i>	<i>flōr-ēs</i>
G. <i>virgin-is</i>	<i>virgin-um</i>	<i>flōr-is</i>	<i>flōr-um</i>
D. <i>virgin-i</i>	<i>virgin-ibus</i>	<i>flōr-i</i>	<i>flōr-ibus</i>
A. <i>virgin-e</i>	<i>virgin-ibus</i>	<i>flōr-e</i>	<i>flōr-ibus</i>

1. A Roman maiden was the sister of the brothers Horatii.
2. Horatius soon showed the reason of the flight to the multitude.
3. The Romans give many flowers to the victor.
4. With great shouts the Romans were praising the victor.
5. The joy of the maiden Camilla was not great.
6. Horatius blamed (his) sister very much.
7. "It is the custom," he said, "for a Roman maiden to love her country."
8. The brother of the maiden killed (his) sister with a sword.

Lesson 14

MASCULINE NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION
ENDING IN “-ES” AND FEMININE
NOUNS ENDING IN “-ĀS.”

PERFECT TENSES OF FIRST CONJUGATION.

Librī Sibyllīnī

I. In cīvitāte Rōmānā ōlim regnāvit Tarquinius Priscus. Tarquinius mīlītēs multōs habēbat. Multī erant peditēs, multī equitēs. Ōlim Tarquinius cum uxōre in rēgiā fuit. Ad Tarquinium vetula multā dignitāte intrāvit. Tum rex, “Cūr,” inquit, “in meam cīvitātem intrāvisti ?”

Vetula. Intrāvī, quod ad tē dōnum magnum portābo, sī mihi multōs nummōs dabis.

Tarquinius. Quōmodo virī tē appellāvērunt ?

V. Sibyllam mē appellāverant.

T. Quid ad mē portāvistī ?

V. Ad tē novem librōs portāvī. Ōrācula deōrum in librīs sunt. Mox virī multī tuam sapientiam laudāverint, sī tu ōrācula deōrum recitāveris. Sed dā mihi centēna mīlia nummōrum, et ego tibi novem ōrāculōrum librōs dabō.

T. Centēna mīlia nummōrum ! Mē stultum putāverās. Nunquam tibi pecūniām dabō.

(Sibylla trēs librōs in flammās iactāvit.)

V. Nunc ad tē sex librōs portāvī. Dā mihi centēna mīlia nummōrum, et ego sex ōrāculōrum librōs tibi dabō.

II. *T. et Regīna.* Tantam improbitātem

nunquam anteā tolerāvimus. Magnum pretium rogāvistī. Tē stultam putāverāmus.

(Sibylla trēs librōs in flammās iactāvit.)

V. Nunc ad tē trēs librōs portāvī. Dā mihi centēna mīlia nummōrum. Anteā novem librōs portāveram. Nunquam posteā librōs ad tē portāverō.

T. Pecūniām tibi nōn dabō.

Rēgīna. Si trēs librōs tantō pretiō Sibylla portāvit, fortasse stultī sumus, sī pecūniām nōn damus. Fortasse magna deōrum ḍrācula recūsāvimus. Nummōs vetulae dā, et ḍrācula recitābimus.

Tum rex Sibyllae centēna mīlia nummōrum dōnāvit, et librōs magnā sēdulitāte servāvit.

Learn by heart and recite the above.

N.B. Nouns of the third declension ending in “-es” are masculine, those ending in “-ās” are feminine.

miles, a soldier		civitās, a state	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N. miles	milit-ēs	civitās	civitāt-ēs
V. miles	milit-ēs	civitās	civitāt-ēs
A. milit-em	milit-ēs	civitāt-em	civitāt-ēs
G. milit-is	milit-um	civitāt-is	civitāt-um
D. milit-ī	milit-ibus	civitāt-ī	civitāt-ibus
A. milit-e	milit-ibus	civitāt-e	civitāt-ibus

PERFECT AND AORIST
TENSE OF FIRST
CONJUGATION

I have loved, or I loved

amāv-ī
amāv-istī
amāv-it
amāv-imus
amāv-istis
amāv-ērunt

FUTURE PERFECT
TENSE OF FIRST
CONJUGATION

I shall have loved

amāv-erō
amāv-eris
amāv-erit
amāv-erimus
amāv-eritis
amāv-erint

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF FIRST CONJUGATION

I had loved

amāv-eram	amāv-erāmus
amāv-erās	amāv-erātis
amāv-erat	amāv-erant

Add some sentences to the conversation of Tarquinius, his wife and the old woman—using as many new words and parts of verbs as you can.

Lesson 15

NEUTER NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION
ENDING IN “-MEN” AND “-US.”*Camilla, rēgīna Volscōrum*

In longō carmine, Aenēide nōmine, Vergilius dē errōribus et certāminibus Trōiānōrum narrāvit. In undecimō librō dē Camillā, rēgīnā Volscōrum, narrāvit. Antīquīs temporibus, pater oīlim cum fīliā ad flūmen vēnit (*came*). Nōmen patri erat Metabus, puellae nōmen erat Camilla. Virginem ad hastam dēligāvit et ita onus magnum trans flūmen iactāvit. Ubi in alteram rīpam transnatāvit, Camillam Diānae, nūminī silvārum, dēdicāvit. Tum Camillae grāta erant nōmina hastārum et galeārum.

In Latiō Latīnī magnō certāmine contra Trōiānōs pugnābant. In certāmen Camilla cum virginibus multīs equitāvit. Prō Latīnīs fortiter pugnāvit, et vulnera multa multīs Trōiānōrum

corporibus dedit. Multa Trōiānōrum corpora in terrā erant, sed tandem Arruns fraude magna Camillam necāvit. Diāna Camillam nōn servāverat sed victōrem cito necāvit.

nōmen, a name

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. nōmen	nōmin-a	corpus	corpor-a
V. nōmen	nōmin-a	corpus	corpor-a
A. nōmen	nōmin-a	corpus	corpor-a
G. nōmin-is	nōmin-um	corpor-is	corpor-um
D. nōmin-ī	nōmin-ibus	corpor-ī	corpor-ibus
A. nōmin-e	nōmin-ibus	corpor-e	corpor-ibus

vulnus, a wound

Singular

N. vulnus	vulner-a
V. vulnus	vulner-a
A. vulnus	vulner-a
G. vulner-is	vulner-um
D. vulner-ī	vulner-ibus
A. vulner-e	vulner-ibus

1. Vergil told in a beautiful poem about the contest of Camilla with the Trojans.
2. The father of Camilla threw the maiden across the wide river.
3. Diana, the deity of the woods, was dear to Camilla.
4. The name of the river is not known.
5. Camilla loved the names of Diana and of the woods.
6. In the contest with the Trojans Camilla gave many wounds to the Trojans.
7. After a long time, Arruns with an arrow gave great wounds to Camilla.
8. Camilla showed the wounds to the maidens.

Lesson 16

PARISYLLABIC NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION.

Volumnia

Volumnia erat māter praeclāra Caii Marcii Coriolānī. Coriolānus cīvis Rōmānus et dux praeclārus cīvium Rōmānōrum erat. Hostēs superāvit et oppidum Volscōrum oppugnāvit. Sed cīvibus Coriolānus nōn grātus erat quod superbus fuerat. Finis bellī nōn laeta erat. Cīvēs Coriolānum ex oppidō fugāverant. Coriolānus ad Volscōs per vallēs et collēs migrāvit, et mox Coriolānus dux hostium erat et Rōmam oppugnābat. Famem Rōmānī vix tolerābant. Tum prīmōrēs cīvitātis fīnem bellī ūrāvērunt. Sed Coriolānus pācem negāvit. Tum Menēnius, amīcus antiquus, ūrāvit, sed Coriolānus cīvī suō pācem nōn dedit. Postrēmō, Volumnia māter et Vergilia uxor cum fīliō parvō multīs cum lacrimīs pācem ūrāvērunt. Pācem Coriolānus mātrī et uxōrī dedit.

In oppidō multīs honōribus Volumniam et Vergiliam Rōmānī onerāvērunt, sed Coriolānus ad Volscōs migrāvit. Volsci Coriolānum magnā īrā necāvērunt.

hostis, an enemy

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. <i>hostis</i>	<i>host-ēs</i>
V. <i>hostis</i>	<i>host-ēs</i>
A. <i>host-em</i>	<i>host-ēs</i>
G. <i>host-is</i>	<i>host-iūm</i>
D. <i>host-ī</i>	<i>host-ibūs</i>
A. <i>host-e</i>	<i>host-ibūs</i>

1. The name of a famous Roman citizen was Coriolanus. 2. The leader of the Roman citizens was Coriolanus. 3. Coriolanus had put-to-flight the enemy over hill and valley. 4. But the citizens blamed the famous leader, and soon the Volsci were (his) friends. 5. Coriolanus was now the enemy of his country and attacked Rome. 6. To the citizens and to his friend Coriolanus refused peace. 7. However to his mother and his wife he granted an end of the war. 8. Great was the anger of the enemy, and great was the joy of the Roman citizens.

Lesson 17

NEUTER NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION ENDING IN “-E” AND “-AL.”

Andromeda

Andromeda erat filia pulchra rēgis et rēgīnae Aethiopiae. Neptūnus, nūmen maris, rēgem et rēgīnam nōn amābat. Nōmen rēgī Cēpheus, nōmen rēgīnae Cassiopēa erat. Animal saevum Neptūnus ex marī vocāvit, quod (*which*) terram vastābat, et

animālia et hominēs vorābat. Timor animālium et hominum magnus erat. Tum rex “Sī dōnum,” inquit, “animālī dabō, in maria iterum migrābit. Quid dabō?” Tum Neptūnus, “Sī filiam tuam dabis, in mare animal saevum migrābit.” Diu rex dōnum tantum negāvit, sed tandem virginem ad saxum in marī dēligāvit. Tum Perseus, vir praeclārus, ad cīvitātem vēnit (*came*) et caput Medūsae portāvit. Caput Medūsae animālī mon- strāvit et statim animal in saxum nigrum mutāvit. Tum Cēpheus multō cum gaudiō filiam in mātri- mōnium Perseō dedit.

mare, the sea		animal, an animal	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N. mar-e	mar-ia	animal	animāl-ia
V. mar-e	mar-ia	animal	animāl-ia
A. mar-e	mar-ia	animal	animāl-ia
G. mar-is	mar-iūm	animāl-is	animāl-iūm
D. mar-ī	mar-ibūs	animāl-ī	animāl-ibūs
A. mar-ī	mar-ibūs	animāl-ī	animāl-ibūs

1. Fierce animals often dwell in the sea.
2. The names of the animals are not known to men.
3. They will give Andromeda, the beautiful daughter of the king, to the fierce animal.
4. The maiden looked at the sea and at the animal.
5. Perseus said “If I kill the animal, you will give me your daughter in marriage.”
6. But Perseus brought the head of Medusa, and showed (it) to the monster.
7. The head of the fierce animal was in the waters of the sea.

Lesson 18

SIMPLE TENSES OF SECOND CONJUGATION.

Niobē

Fābulam dē Niobē in memōriā tenēmus et semper tenēbimus. Niobē, magna Thēbānōrum rēgīna, septem filiōs et septem filiās habēbat. Pulchritūdine filiōrum et filiārum vehementer gaudēbat. Verbīs stultīs “Ō Lātōna,” inquit, “vehementer gaudēbam et gaudeō et gaudēbō quod ego septem filiōs et septem filiās habeo. Tū gaudēbās et gaudēs quod ūnum modo filium et ūnam filiam habēs. Liberōs meōs vidēbās et semper vidēbis.” Apollo et Diāna mātrem docēbant. “Nōs,” inquiunt, “fēminam stultam et superbam mox monēbimus. Mox filiās modo habēbit.” Apollo “dē superbiā” inquit, “rēgiuam monēbō.” Apollo sagittās tenēbat et filiōs septem mox necāvit. Sed Niobē prūdentiam nondum habēbat. “Meae filiae,” inquit, “septem sunt. Vōs, Apollo et Diāna, Lātōnam mātrem habētis. Ego plus quam Lātōna gaudeō et semper gaudēbō. In memōriā Niobē tenēbitis.” Nunc Apollo et Diāna fēminam stultam magnō dolōre docēbunt. Diāna septem filiās sagittīs necāvit. Tum Niobē multis cum lacrimis flēbat et semper flēbit. Dei autem fēminam miseram in fontem mūtāvērunt.

SECOND CONJUGATION

PRESENT TENSE

I warn

mon-*eo*
mon-*ēs*
mon-*et*
mon-*ēmus*
mon-*ētis*
mon-*ent*

FUTURE TENSE

I shall warn

monē-*bō*
monē-*bis*
monē-*bit*
monē-*bimus*
monē-*bitis*
monē-*bunt*

IMPERFECT TENSE

I was warning

monē-*bam*
monē-*bās*
monē-*bat*

monē-*bāmus*
monē-*bātis*
monē-*bant*

Write down the English of: monēbis, gaudē-
bāmus, flet, monētis, tenēbō.

Write down the Latin of: you (sing.) were
seeing, they will rejoice, I am warning, we shall
hold, you rejoice.

1. Apollo and Diana have a beautiful mother Latona.
2. Niobe said, "You, Latona, have a son and a daughter, but I have seven sons and seven daughters."
3. "I rejoiced when you saw my children."
4. You, Apollo and Diana, will teach the proud woman.
5. Apollo and Diana will hold the arrows, and will soon kill the beautiful children.
6. We, dear mother, shall teach the foolish woman and she will weep.
7. At last Diana said, "I shall rejoice because I shall warn the proud woman."
8. Apollo and Diana were teaching the unhappy woman and she said, "Now you have joy and I have sorrow."

Lesson 19

PERFECT TENSES OF SECOND CONJUGATION.

Antigonē

Oedipus, rex Thēbānōrum, filiam Antigonem et duōs filiōs Eteōclēm et Polynīcem habuit. Frāter Eteōclēs regnum magnum obtinuerat, sed nunc Polynīcēs Thēbās obsidēbat. “Regnum,” inquit, “multōs annōs obtinuisti, sed nunc tē monui. Oppidum obsidēbō et mox regnum obtinuerō.” Sed mox in certāmine magnō alter alterum necāvit. Duō frātrēs in terrā iacuērunt. Creon nunc regnum obtinuit, et cīvēs monuerat. “Eteōclēs sepulcrum praeclārum habēbit, sed tū, Polynīces, nunquam in sepulcrō latueris, quod patriam obsidēbās.” Sed Antigonē doluerat et verba rēgis horruerat. Frātrem enim vehementer amāverat. “Tē in memōriā,” inquit, “semper tenuī et tenuerō, et sepulcrum tibi praebebō. Non diūtius in terrā iacēbis.” Mox et Eteōclēs et Polynīcēs sepulcrum habuērunt. Sed Creon, “Verba mea horruerās, sed tacuistī, et nunc Polynīcēs, frāter tuus, sepulcrum habet. Tū tacuistī. Nunc semper tacēbis quod in sepulcrō tū quoque latēbis.” Puella vīva in sepulcrō mox iacuit, sed cīvēs puellam et frātrem vehementer doluērunt.

PERFECT AND AORIST TENSE OF
SECOND CONJUGATION

I have warned or I warned

monu- <i>i</i>	monu-imus
monu- <i>isti</i>	monu- <i>istis</i>
monu- <i>it</i>	monu- <i>ērunt</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE PLUPERFECT TENSE OF
OF SECOND CONJUGATION SECOND CONJUGATION

I shall have warned

monu- <i>erō</i>	monu- <i>eram</i>
monu- <i>eris</i>	monu- <i>erās</i>
monu- <i>erit</i>	monu- <i>erat</i>
monu- <i>erimus</i>	monu- <i>erāmus</i>
monu- <i>eritis</i>	monu- <i>erātis</i>
monu- <i>erint</i>	monu- <i>erant</i>

I had warned

Write down the English of: tenueris, tacuerant, latuit, horruerās, monuistī, gaudēbātis, doluērunt, obsidēs, obtinueram, monēbit.

Write down the Latin of: he had been silent, you were hidden, we have held, I shall have grieved, they were advising, she has shuddered, they had, they had had, you (sing.) have, I had taught.

1. Eteocles had held the Theban kingdom but Polynices was besieging the town.
2. At length the two brothers lay dead on the earth.
3. Antigone said, " You, O brother, have had sorrow and will have had sorrow."
4. We, citizens, have grieved because you have lain on the ground.
5. Soon the bodies of the unhappy brothers had been hidden.
6. Creon said, " Will not the

citizens have grieved for Eteocles? But you, Antigone, will have shuddered at my words. 7. Now you have rejoiced because the body of your brother lies hid."

Lesson 20

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

Danaē

Danaē erat filia dulcis Ācrisiī, rēgis omnium Argivōrum. Deus autem ḍrāculō grāvī rēgem monuerat. "Filius fortis tuae filiae," inquit, "tē necābit." Tum Ācrisius tristī cum timōre filiam in aeneā turri cēlāvit. Sed Iuppiter per imbrem aureum ad Danaem intrāvit et in mātrīmōniō virginem dulcem habuit. Mox puellae dulcī filius erat. Brevī autem tempore ḍrāculum simile deus iterum monstrāvit. Rex fortis ḍrācula omnia cīvibus omnibus monstrāvit. Pater omnēs cīves vocāvit, et filia cum filiō suō mox in arcā iacuit. Arcam deinde in mare iactāvit. Omnēs cīves flēbant sed pater nōn flēbat. Danaē et filius, nōmine Perseus, ad Seriphum, insulam dulcem, in arcā nāvigāverant. Ibi vir fortis fēminam tristem et puerum servāvit, et postea Perseus Ācrisium rēgem fortē necāvit.

Put the correct endings to the words left unfinished:

1. Māter trist— fīlium fort— amābat.
2. Īrācula grāv— deōrum magn— rex fort— monstrāvit.
3. Verba dulc— cīvium omn— erant grāv—.
4. Cīvēs trist— prō mātre dulc— dolēbant.
5. Rēgī fort— puerī fort— grāt— sunt.

tristis, triste, sorrowful

Singular		Plural	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. V. trist-is	trist-e	trist-ēs	trist-ia
A. trist-em	trist-e	trist-ēs	trist-ia
G.	trist-is	trist-ium	
D.	trist-ī	trist-ibus	
A.	trist-ī	trist-ibus	

1. The beautiful daughter of the brave king was sad.
2. With severe words (her) father has warned the woman.
3. "In a short time you and your son will be the cause of sad death to me."
4. He called the names of all the citizens.
5. "You brave men," said he, "will throw my unhappy daughter into the sea."
6. The sorrowful citizens threw the heavy box into the sea.
7. To the sorrowful woman the gods did not deny all the gifts.
8. The box carried the woman and her brave son to the beautiful island.

Lesson 21**THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES OF
ONE TERMINATION.***Mēdēa*

In memōriā Mēdēam, fēminam sapientem, semper tenēmus et tenēbimus. Mēdēa erat fēmina sapiens et prūdens. Iāson, nauta audax, ad terram Colchidem nāvigāverat. Pater fēminaē prūdentis in Colchide regnum obtinuerat. In Colchide latuit vellus aureum. Monstrum ingens vellus servābat, sed Iason vellus dēsiderābat. Mēdēa nautam audācem et fēlicem vehementer amāvit. Verbīs prūdentibus Iāsonī “Sī tū,” inquit, “diligens et sapiens fueris, vellus ab monstrō rapāci mox raptābis. Dōna mendācia monstrō imprūdentī praebebēbis et tum monstrum necābis.” Per puellam sapientem Iāson vellus aureum raptāvit. Colchī infēlicēs et imprūdentēs virginem et Iāsonem nunquam iterum vidēbant. Trans mare ingens ad Graeciam, terram nautārum audācium, nāvigāverunt.

Write down all the nominative singular and plural of the adjectives in the above passage.

<i>sapiens, wise</i>			
<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. V. sapiens	sapiens	sapient-ēs	sapient-ia
A. sapient-em	sapiens	sapient-ēs	sapient-ia
G.	sapient-is		sapient-iūm
D.	sapient-ī		sapient-ibus
A.	sapient-ī		sapient-ibus

audax, bold

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. V. audax	audax	audāc-ēs	audāc-ia
A. audāc-em	audax	audāc-ēs	audāc-ia
G. audāc-is			audāc-iūm
D. audāc-ī			audāc-ibūs
A. audāc-ī			audāc-ibūs

1. Medea, a wise maiden, was the prudent daughter of a king.
2. Medea had loved the bold sailor Jason.
3. To the bold sailor the golden fleece was pleasing.
4. By means of the bold words of the wise maiden they gave a deceitful gift to the greedy monster.
5. They stole the golden fleece from the unlucky king.
6. The imprudent inhabitants never again saw the fleece.
7. Jason and the prudent maiden had sailed to the land of bold sailors.

Lesson 22

**THIRD DECLENSION MONOSYLLABLES WITH STEMS
ENDING IN TWO CONSONANTS. ADJECTIVES OF
THIRD DECLENSION OF THREE TERMINATIONS.**

Proserpina

In Siciliā arcēs omnium urbium in summīs montibus sunt. Nōmina montium celebrium nōbīs nōta sunt. Proserpina cum mātre celebrī in urbe Siciliae habitābat. Ōlim alacribus cum virginibus

per agrōs errāvit, sed māter Cerēs nōn aderat. Plūto, deus ācer et alacer mortuōrum, celeribus cum equīs ad arcēs urbium forte equitāvit. Mox Proserpinam sub monte in agrō vīdit. Puellam celebrem statim raptāvit et sub terrā ex urbe et agrīs portāvit. Tum Cerēs, celebris falcium dea, filiam per omnēs montēs et vallēs vocāvit. Sed frustrā. Nihil frondium, nihil frūmentī in terrā erat quod Cerēs filiam suam lūgēbat. Omnia nūmina et omnes homines virginem lūgēbant, quod frūmentum Cerēs nōn dedit. Sed tandem, Mercurius, celer deōrum nuntius, virginem alacrem ad mātrem portāvit, et mox frondēs et frūmentum in terrā erant.

What (a) English, (b) French words do you know derived from words in Vocabulary XXII?

urbs, a city

Singular *Plural*

N. V.	urbs	urb-ēs
A.	urb-em	urb-ēs
G.	urb-is	urb-iūm
D.	urb-ī	urb-ibūs
A.	urb-e	urb-ibūs

ācer, ācris, ācre, sharp, keen

Singular *Plural*

M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. V. ācer	ācr-is	ācr-e	ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
A.	ācr-em	ācr-e	ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
G.	ācr-is			ācr-iūm
D.	ācr-ī			ācr-ibūs
A.	ācr-ī			ācr-ibūs

1. Many citadels of cities are in the high mountains. 2. The celebrated daughter of Ceres was Proserpina. 3. Once by chance with (her) swift maidens she had wandered through the mountains and fields of Sicily. 4. Pluto, the keen and swift god of the dead, had driven to the celebrated city. 5. The girls saw the swift horses of the god. 6. With a sharp cry Proserpina called Ceres. 7. Ceres is mourning for her daughter and no leaves and no corn (nothing of leaves, nothing of corn) are in the city and in the fields. 8. Mercury, the swift messenger of the gods, had warned the keen god, and Proserpina was again in the city of Sicily.

Lesson 23

SIMPLE TENSES OF THIRD CONJUGATION.

Ariadnē

Ōlim in insulā Crētā regēbat Mīnos, et Ariadnē filia cum patre vivēbat. In urbe Athēniensium vivunt Aegeus et Thēseus filius. Quod Mīnos Athēnienses superāvit, quotannis Crētensēs septem puerōs et septem virginēs petunt. Rex, "Septem puerōs," inquit, "et septem virginēs egō petō, et vōs mihi cēditis. Mīnōtaurus, monstrum terribile, omnēs edet." Mīnōtaurō autem corpus hominis et caput taurī erant. Labyrinthum, aedificium multārum ambāgum, incolēbat. Sed

Thēseus, "Ego tristēs puerōs," inquit, "et virginēs dūcam, et monstrum terribile occīdam. Omnēs nunc vivimus et vivēmus. Alii monstrō cēdēbant, sed nōs nunquam cēdēmus." Tum rex Athēnien-sium, "Si monstrum occidētis, neque cēdētis, vehementer gaudēbō." Ubi in Crētā aderant, Ariadnē Thēseum statim amāvit. Thēseō filum dat quod (*which*) e Labyrintho virum ducet. "Ego," inquit, "filum regam, et tu in Labyrinthum intrābis et monstrum occidēs." Thēseus "Tū," inquit, "ad salūtem mē dūcis. Tibi grātiās agō et omnēs amīci mei agunt et agent." Thēseus in Labyrinthum intrat, et Mīnōtaurum necat, et virginem in mātrīmōnium dūcit.

Learn by heart the Latin of the above as far as *amavit*.

THIRD CONJUGATION

PRESENT TENSE FUTURE TENSE

<i>I rule</i>	<i>I shall rule</i>
reg-o	reg-am
reg-is	reg-ēs
reg-it	reg-et
reg-imus	reg-ēmus
reg-itis	reg-ētis
reg-unt	reg-ent

IMPERFECT TENSE

I was ruling

regē-bam	regē-bāmus
regē-bās	regē-bātis
regē-bat	regē-bant

1. Minos said, "The Athenians will yield seven youths and seven maidens because I overcame the city." 2. But Theseus said, "Another man yields to thee, but I will never yield to thee. 3. The Minotaur ate many, but he will not eat my friends." 4. Ariadne lives with her father in Crete. 5. The Cretans lead the youths and maidens to the Minotaur. 6. They said, "We lead the sorrowing youths to the Labyrinth. They will live no longer." 7. Ariadne gave to Theseus a string which led the hero out of the Labyrinth. 8. Theseus will kill the monster and will marry the maiden.

Lesson 24

PERFECT TENSES OF THIRD CONJUGATION.

Amāzonēs

Amāzonēs, fēminaē fortēs et alacrēs, in Asiā vixērunt. Omnēs, virīs similēs, bella gesserant, et multōs hostēs occiderant. Hippolyta celerēs fēminās duxit, neque virīs unquam cessit. "Nunquam," inquit, "virīs cessī neque unquam cesserō. Vōs, fēminaē, ā mē ducem petīvistis et egō vōs duxī. Vōs mihi grātiās ēgerātis, quod vōs duxeram." Hippolytae erat balteus pulcher, multis gemmīs ornātus. Hercules, vir ācer et audax, ab Hippolytā balteum petīverat, et Hippolytae multa verba dixerat. Sed Hippolyta, "Multā verba," inquit, "dixistī et dixeris, sed nunquam

balteum cēdam." Sed Hercules "Multa verba," inquit, "dixī, sed sī tū et virginēs balteum nōn cesseritis, vōs omnēs occīdam. Nunquam posteā virginēs duxeris, et hostēs occīderis." Sed Hippolyta balteum negavit. Hercules Amāzonēs vīcit sed nōn libenter bellum contra fēminas gessit. Omnes fēminās occīdit, et balteum pulchrum ab Hippolytā raptāvit.

Write down an English or French word derived from as many of the verbs in the above passage as you can. Are they derived from the present or the perfect stem?

N.B. Verbs of the Third Conjugation form their Perfect *stems* in many different ways, but all the Perfect *tenses* are formed from the Perfect *stem* in the same way as those of the First and Second Conjugation, *e.g.*

PRESENT

reg-o, *I rule*
ger-o, *I wage*
occid-o, *I kill*
cēd-o, *I yield*
pet-o, *I demand*
ag-o, *I act*
vinc-o, *I conquer*

PERFECT

rex-ī, *I have ruled*
gess-ī, *I have waged*
occid-ī, *I have killed*
cess-ī, *I have yielded*
petiv-ī, *I have demanded*
ēg-ī, *I have acted*
vīc-ī, *I have conquered*

FUT. PERF.

rex-erō
gess-erō
occid-erō
cess-erō
petiv-erō
ēg-erō
vīc-erō

PLUPERFECT

rex-erām
gess-erām
occid-erām
cess-erām
petiv-erām
ēg-erām
vīc-erām

1. The Amazons, brave and keen women, had never yielded to men. 2. Hippolyta, the queen of the Amazons, waged war like a man. 3. Hercules, the bold hero, demanded the belt of Hippolyta. 4. "If you shall have yielded the belt to me, I shall thank you." 5. But Hippolyta did not yield the belt and spoke bold words to Hercules. 6. "You, Greeks," she said, "have conquered many men, but you will never have conquered the proud Amazons." 7. But Hercules and the Greek soldiers killed the brave Amazons. 8. "We," said they, "had conquered the swift women because they had not yielded the belt."

Lesson 25

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Halcyone

Per omnēs gradūs hominum nōta est fābula dē Halcyonē, uxōre amantī. Cēyx, rex portuum et nāvium cupidus, Halcyonem in mātrīmōnium duxerat. Tum ad aditum portūs Graecī per fluctuum aquās Cēyx nāvigāvit. Ubi in portū Cēyx nāvem collocāvit, deum in genibus ōrāvit. Halcyonē etiam, uxor amans, et in aditū et in gradibus templī deum fluctuum prō salūte maritī ōrāvit. Sed frustrā. Templum autem portūi fīnitimum erat. Fluctūs ad Halcyonem corpus maritī cārī portāvit et in sinum fēminaē tristis

iactāvit. Tum iterum magnō cum luctū Halcyonē ad genua sē iactāvit, et a deō fluctuum misericordiam petīvit. Deus posteā marītum et uxōrem, lūctūs causā, in avēs mūtāvit. Nunc Halcyonē, avis laeta, per fluctūs cum marītō volat, et avis amans nōmen Halcyonis semper habet.

FOURTH DECLENSION

<i>gradus</i> , m., <i>grade, step</i>		<i>genu</i> , n., <i>knee</i>	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. grad-us	grad-ūs	gen-u	gen-ua
V. grad-us	grad-ūs	gen-u	gen-ua
A. grad-um	grad-ūs	gen-u	gen-ua
G. grad-ūs	grad-uum	gen-ūs	gen-uum
D. grad-uī	grad-ibus	gen-u	gen-ibus
A. grad-ū	grad-ibus	gen-u	gen-ibus

Make six Latin sentences, using as many fourth declension nouns as you can.

1. In every grade of men the story of the loving wife will be known.
2. Ceyx has sailed over the waves to a Greek port.
3. Near to the port was the entrance of the temple.
4. Halcyone in vain will beg mercy from the god of the waves.
5. In the waves the loving wife saw the body of (her) husband.
6. The god of the waves threw the body into the lap of the woman.
7. On her knees Halcyone was weeping and mourning her husband.
8. The god, because of her grief, will change the husband and wife into birds.

Lesson 26

INDICATIVE MOOD OF FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Alcestis

Admētus, rex Thessaliae, Alcestem, fēminam fortem et prūdentem, in mātrīmōnium duxerat. Deī autem Admētō, “Tū,” inquiunt, “ad inferōs veniēs, nisi aut pater aut māter aut uxor prō tē ad mortem vēnerit. Nisi tū nōs audiveris, statim tē puniēmus.” Tum Admētus parentibus, “Vōs,” inquit, “magnā cum cūrā semper custōdīvī. Semper vōs audiēbam. Nonne prō mē ad mortem veniētis?” Sed parentēs, “Tū nōs custōdīvistī et custōdīs, et nunc ad senectūtem vēnimus, sed prō tē ad mortem nunquam veniēmus.” Sed ubi parentēs Admētī precēs nōn audiunt, Alcestis, fēmina amans, libenter ad mortem venit. Alcestis Admētō “Nostrōs puerōs,” inquit, “anteā custōdīveram sed nōn diūtius custōdiam. Nunc ad mortem veniam. Tū puerōs ērudiēs et custōdiēs.” Sed Hercules, vir ācer et audax, ad Admētī rēgiam vēnit. Luctum familiae audiēbat, et “Ego,” inquit, “cum Morte manibus pugnābō. Mors tē anteā impediēbat, sed posteā nōn impediet.” Alcestem ad marītum mox reduxit, neque Mors neque aliī dei uxōrem amantem impedivērunt.

FOURTH CONJUGATION

PRESENT TENSE	FUTURE TENSE	IMPERFECT TENSE
<i>I hear</i>	<i>I shall hear</i>	<i>I was hearing</i>
aud-io	audi-am	audi-ēbam
aud-īs	audi-ēs	audi-ēbās
aud-it	audi-et	audi-ēbat
aud-imus	audi-ēmus	audi-ēbāmus
aud-itīs	audi-ētīs	audi-ēbātīs
aud-iunt	audi-ent	audi-ēbant

PERFECT AND AORIST audiv-ī, *I have heard or I heard*
 FUTURE PERFECT audiv-ero, *I shall have heard*
 PLUPERFECT audiv-eram, *I had heard*

1. The gods will punish Admetus with death.
2. Admetus says, "My parents, do you not hear my prayers ?
3. I have always guarded you. Now you will not come to death for me."
4. Alcestis says, "I, your wife, will hear you. I was guarding and educating my children."
5. Alcestis, the brave woman, no longer guards and educates her children.
6. When Alcestis has heard the prayers of her husband, Hercules comes to the palace.
7. The bold hero has hindered death, and will lead Alcestis back to her children.

What (a) English, (b) French words do you know derived from words in Vocabulary XXVI?

Lesson 27**FIFTH DECLENSION.***Fēminaē Trōiānaē*

Antiquis diēbus Graeci circum Trōiam pugnābant. Tandem per speciem fugae et dolum spem victōriæ Trōiānīs dedērunt. Sed spē rērum secundārum aciem Trōiānam fallēbant. Nihil spei posteā Trōiānīs erat, et mox in rēbus adversis omnēs dolēbant. Omnēs fēminās Trōiānās post urbis perniciem captās in Graeciam duxērunt. Inter fēminās captās erant Helena et Andromachē. Helena rē vērā fuerat perniciēi Paridī et omnibus Trōiānīs, et Menelāō et omnibus Graeciis. Omnem fidem fefellerat, sed nunc diē tristī in Graeciam Helenam ut rēgīnam Menelāus reduxit. Ab Andromachē contrā, uxōre Hectōris, rēs omnēs raptāverant. Filium parvum, spem omnium Trōiānōrum, occidērunt, et Andromache cum aliis Trōiānīs sine spē multōs diēs servitūtem tolerābat.

N.B. A Dative of Purpose is sometimes used as a complement after the verb "to be" and some other verbs—*e.g.* fuerat perniciēi—she had been (for) a destruction.

Make six Latin sentences about any other woman you know who lived in Troy, using fifth declension nouns where you can.

FIFTH DECLENSION

<i>dies</i> , m., <i>day</i>	<i>res</i> , f., <i>thing</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>		
N. di-ēs	di-ēs	r-ēs	r-ēs
V. di-ēs	di-ēs	r-ēs	r-ēs
A. di-em	di-ēs	r-em	r-ēs
G. di-ēi	di-ērum	r-ēi	r-ērum
D. di-ēi	di-ēbus	r-ēi	r-ēbus
A. di-ē	di-ēbus	r-ē	r-ēbus

N.B. All nouns of the Fifth Declension are feminine except *dies*, which is usually masculine in the singular and always masculine in the plural.

1. For many days and years the Greeks and the Trojans had fought.
2. But the Greeks deceived the Trojans with the hope of victory.
3. Now at length the Trojan line of battle saw the ruin of their city.
4. In adversity, for the Trojan women there was no hope and no faith.
5. By a pretence of faith they seized the little son of Hector.
6. But in truth they brought (gave) destruction to the boy.
7. Without hope and without faith Andromache now bore servitude and all adversity.

APPENDIX I

I DĒ RUBECULĀ Occīsā

1. Quis rubeculam occīdit ?
“Ego,” inquit passer, “arcū et sagittīs meīs,
Ego rubeculam occīdī.”
2. Quis eam mortuam vīdit ?
“Ego,” inquit musca, “parvō ocellō meō
Ego eam mortuam vīdī.”
3. Quis sanguinem suscēpit ?
“Ego,” inquit piscis, “in patellā meā
Ego sanguinem suscēpī.”
4. Quis naeniās cantābit ?
“Ego,” inquit columba, “cum amātō meō
Ego naeniās cantābō.”
5. Quis tintinnābulum pulsābit ?
“Ego,” inquit taurus, “quod sunt mihi mag-
nae calcēs
Ego tintinnābulum pulsābō.”
6. Quis vēlāmentum texet ?
“Ego,” inquit scarabaeus, “fīlō atque acū meā
Ego vēlāmentum texam.”
7. Quis sepulcerum fodiet ?
“Ego,” inquit noctua, “pālā atque trullā meā
Ego sepulcrum fodiam.”

8. *Quis sacerdos erit?*

“Ego,” inquit corvus, “cum libellō meō
Ego sacerdos erō.”

Omnēs pariter volucrēs multis gemunt lacrimis,
Tinnītum ut audīvērunt, prō rubeculā lūgentes.

II Parvus Iohannis in angulō sedet
Dum Saturnālia dulcia edit,
Digitum inserit, prunumque extrahit,
Et inquit, “Quam bonus homunculus sum.”

III Parva puella in tumulō sedet
Ambrosiamque fēliciter edit.
Arānea accurrit et prope considit,
Et puella magnō cum terrōre fugit.

IV Lalagē parvula ovēs amīsit,
Nec quō quaerat recte cognoscit.
Quaerere dēsine, mox domum ībunt
Caudās laetae sēcum trahentēs.

V Brutus pistōrem convenit
Ut ad mercātum it.
Inquit Brutus tunc pistōri
“Mercēs gustem sīs.”
Inquit autem pistor Brutō
“Prīnum nummum dā.”
Inquit Brutus iam pistōri
“Eheu! mihi nōn est.”

APPENDIX II

PARTS OF THE BODY

m. = masculine, f. = feminine, n. = neuter.

caput, n. *head*.
cerebrum, n. *brain*.
vultus, m. *face*.
crīnēs, m. pl. *hair*.
frons, f. *forehead*.
oculus, m. *eye*.
supercilium, n. *eye-brow*.
nāsus, m. *nose*.
nārēs, f. pl. *nostrils*.
ōs, n. *mouth*.
labrum, n. *lip*.
dens, m. *tooth*.
lingua, f. *tongue*.
guttur, n. *throat*.
maxilla, f. *jaw*.
gena, f. *cheek*.
auris, f. *ear*.
mentum, n. *chin*.
barba, f. *beard*.
cervix, f. *neck*.

corpus, n. *body*.
pectus, n. *breast*.
tergum, n. *back*.
latus, n. *side*.
cutis, f. *skin*.
caro, f. *flesh*.
humerus, m. *shoulder*.
artūs, m. pl. *limbs*.

membrum, n. *limb*.
articulus, m. *joint*.
cor, n. *heart*.
jecur, n. *liver*.
pulmo, m. *lung*.
nervus, m. *sinew*.
vēna, f. *vein*.
venter, m. *stomach*.

bracchium, n. *arm*.
ulna, f. *elbow*.
pugnus, m. *fist*.
manus, f. *hand*.
digitus, m. *finger*.
pollex, m. *thumb*.
palma, f. *palm*.
unguis, f. *nail*.

crūs, n. *leg*.
femur, n. *thigh*.
genu, n. *knee*.
pēs, m. *foot*.
digitus, m. *toe*.
calx, f. *heel*.
planta, f. *sole*.
tālus, m. *ankle*.

BIRDS

avis, f. *bird*.
 rostrum, n. *beak*.
 āla, f. *wing*.
 penna, f. *feather*.
 unguis, f. *claw*.
 ūvum, n. *egg*.
 passer, m. *sparrow*.
 corvus, m. *crow*.
 turdus, m. *thrush*.
 merula, f. *blackbird*.
 columba, f. *dove*.
 luscinia, f. *nightingale*.
 hirundo, f. *swallow*.
 aquila, f. *eagle*.

accipiter, m. *hawk*.
 noctua, f. *owl*.
 alauda, f. *lark*.
 perdix, f. *partridge*.
 grūs, m. *crane*.
 pāvō, m. *peacock*.
 grāculus, m. *jackdaw*.
 gallus, m. *cock*.
 gallina, f. *hen*.
 pullus, m. *chicken*.
 anser, m. *goose*.
 anās, f. *duck*.
 cygnus, m. *swan*.

ANIMALS

leō, m. *lion*.
 tigris, m. *tiger*.
 aper, m. *boar*.
 ursus, m. *bear*.
 lepus, m. *hare*.
 lupus, m. *wolf*.
 cervus, m. *stag*.
 vulpēs, f. *fox*.
 bōs, m. *ox*.
 vacca, f. *cow*.
 ariēs, m. *ram*.
 ovis, f. *sheep*.

agnus, m. *lamb*.
 equus, m. *horse*.
 asinus, m. *donkey*.
 canis, m. *dog*.
 fēlēs, f. *cat*.
 mūs, m. *mouse*.
 caper, m. *goat*.
 vermis, f. *worm*.
 formica, f. *ant*.
 apis, m. *bee*.
 musca, f. *fly*.

TREES

arbor, f. *tree*.
 rāmus, m. *branch*.
 frons, f. *leaf*.
 virga, f. *twig*.
 rādix, f. *root*.
 cortex, m. *bark*.
 gemma, f. *bud*.
 abiēs, f. *fir*.
 pīnus, f. *pine*.
 quercus, f. *oak*.
 platanus, f. *plane*.

ulmus, f. *elm*.
 castānea, f. *chestnut*.
 fāgus, f. *beech*.
 fraxinus, f. *ash*.
 hedera, f. *ivy*.
 salix, f. *willow*.
 pōpulus, f. *poplar*.
 cypressus, f. *yew*.
 taxus, f. *yew*.
 buxus, f. *box*.

VOCABULARIES

adj. = adjective, adv. = adverb, conj. = conjunction,
prep. = preposition.

The numbers in brackets refer to the conjugation.

I

bona, adj. *good*.
Britannia, f. *Britain*.
est, (*he*) *is*.
et, conj. *and*.
Hibernia, f. *Ireland*.
insula, f. *island*.
magna, adj. *large, great*.
Maria, f. *Mary*.
multa, adj. *much, many*.
nōn, adv. *not*.
parva, adj. *small*.
patria, f. *fatherland*.
quoque, adv. *also*.
rēgIna, f. *queen*.
sunt, (*they*) *are*.

II

agricol-a, -ae, m. *farmer*.
cas-a, -ae, f. *cottage*.
flī-a, -ae, f. *daughter*.
incol-a, -ae, m. *inhabitant*.
lāt-a, -ae, adj. *wide*.
naut-a, -ae, m. *sailor*.
port-a, -ae, f. *door*.
puell-a, -ae, f. *girl*.

III

amat, (*he*) *loves*.
fenestr-a, -ae, f. *window*.
habet, (*he*) *has*.
habitat, (*he*) *lives in, inhabits*.
hast-a, -ae, f. *spear*.

longa, adj. *long*.
necat, (*he*) *kills*.
ornat, (*he*) *adorns*.
pecūni-a, -ae, f. *money*.
raptat, (*he*) *snatches*.
ros-a, -ae, f. *rose*.

IV

audāci-a, -ae, f. *boldness*.
cāra, adj. *dear*.
et...et, conj. *both...and*.
ex, prep. with abl. *from*,
out of.
fēmin-a, -ae, f. *wife, woman*.
gale-a, -ae, f. *helmet*.
invitat, (*he*) *invites*.
itaque, conj. *therefore, and so*.
nōta, adj. *noted, known*.
nunc, adv. *now*.
ōrat, (*he*) *prays*.
pugnat, (*he*) *fights*.
pugn-a, -ae, f. *battle*.
Rōm-a, -ae, f. *Rome*.
Rōmāna, adj. *Roman*.
sed, conj. *but*.
terr-a, -ae, f. *land*.

V

benigna, adj. *kind*.
iactat, (*he*) *throws*.
inquit, (*he*) *says*.
laeta, adj. *glad, joyful*.
mea, adj. *my*.

mihi, dative of pron. *to me.*
 òlim, adv. *once upon a time.*
 òr-a, -ae, f. *shore.*
 pavida, adj. *frightened.*
 pil-a, -ae, f. *ball.*
 praeclara, adj. *famous.*
 sedula, adj. *diligent.*
 si, conj. *if.*
 spectat, (*he*) *looks at.*
 tum, adv. *then.*

VI

ali-us, -a, adj. *other.*
 domin-us, -i, m. *lord, master.*
 frustrá, adv. *in vain.*
 gladi-us, -i, m. *sword.*
 inimic-us, -i, m. *enemy.*
 Irát-us, -a, adj. *angry.*
 mod-us, -i, m. *way, manner.*
 raptat-us, -a, adj. *stolen.*
 serv-us, -i, m. *slave.*
 tibi, dat. of pron. *to thee.*
 vehementer, adv. *very much.*
 vi-a, -ae, f. *road.*
 vocat, (*he*) *calls.*

VII

armill-a, -ae, f. *bracelet.*
 bell-um, -i, n. *war.*
 bracchi-um, -i, n. *arm.*
 cupid-us, -a, -um, adj. *fond of, greedy.*
 dat, (*he*) *gives.*
 dē, prep. with abl. *about, from.*
 monstrat, (*he*) *shows.*
 oppid-um, -i, n. *town.*
 oppugnat, (*he*) *attacks.*
 portat, (*he*) *carries.*
 posteā, adv. *afterwards.*
 praemi-um, -i, n. *reward.*
 prav-us, -a, -um, adj. *wicked.*
 sax-um, -i, n. *rock.*
 scüt-um, -i, n. *shield.*

VIII

duō, adj. *two.*
 dēlecto (1), *I delight.*
 ecce, *behold.*
 fili-us, -i, m. *son.*
 gemm-a, -ae, f. *jewel, gem.*
 inquiunt, *they say.*
 magis, adv. *more.*
 mē, acc. of pron. *me.*
 nōs, acc. of pron. *us.*
 quod, conj. *because.*
 saepe, adv. *often.*
 su-us, -a, -um, adj. *his, her, their.*
 tē, acc. of pron. *you, thee.*
 visito (1), *I visit.*

IX

amic-us, -i, m. *friend.*
 ann-us, -i, m. *year.*
 de-us, -i, m. *god.*
 decem, adj. *ten.*
 dol-us, -i, m. *trick.*
 dōn-um, -i, n. *gift.*
 equ-us, -i, m. *horse.*
 expugno (1), *I take (a city).*
 Graec-us, -a, -um, adj. *Greek.*
 iterum, adv. *again.*
 ligne-us, -a, -um, adj. *wooden.*
 nunquam, adv. *never.*
 praedico (1), *I foretell.*
 praesāgi-um, -i, n. *prophecy.*
 puto (1), *I think, consider.*
 reporto (1), *I win (a victory).*
 Trōi-a, -ae, f. *Troy.*
 Trōiān-us, -a, -um, adj. *Trojan.*
 victori-a, -ae, f. *victory.*
 verb-um, -i, n. *word.*
 vēr-us, -a, -um, adj. *true.*

X

ag-er, -ri, m. *field.*
 apert-us, -a, -um, adj. *open.*
 arc-a, -ae, f. *a box.*
 autem, conj. *but, now.*

cael-um, -i, n. *sky*.
 dēsidero (1), *I long for*.
 erro (1), *I wander*.
 gaudi-um, -i, n. *joy*.
 maest-us, -a, -um, adj. *sad*.
 magist-er, -ri, m. *master*.
 morb-us, -i, m. *disease*.
 pu-er, -eri, m. *boy*.
 quid, interrog. pron. *what?*
 quondam, adv. *once upon a time*.
 sapienti-a, -ae, f. *wisdom*.
 volo (1), *I fly*.

XI

ad, prep. with acc. *to, towards*.
 contra, prep. with acc. *against*.
 culpo (1), *I blame*.
 diū, adv. *for a long time*.
 fid-us, -a, -um, adj. *faithful*.
 impig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *active, busy*.
 lib-er, -era, -erum, adj. *free*.
 mis-er, -era, -erum, adj. *miserable, wretched*.
 molest-us, -a, -um, adj. *troublesome*.
 mor-a, -ae, f. *delay*.
 nāvigo (1), *I sail*.
 nig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *black*.
 ocean-us, -i, m. *ocean*.
 paro (1), *I prepare*.
 pig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *slow, lazy*.
 prosp-er, -era, -erum, adj. *fortunate, lucky*.
 sagitt-a, -ae, f. *arrow*.
 semper, adv. *always*.
 tandem, adv. *at length*.
 ten-er, -era, -erum, adj. *tender*.
 vir, viri, m. *hero, man*.

XII

clāmor, -is, m. *shout*.
 dīmico (1), *I fight*.
 falsō, adv. *falsey*.

frāt-er, -ris, m. *brother*.
 grāt-us, -a, -um, adj. *pleasing*.
 imperātor, -is, m. *general*.
 nec, conj. *and not*.
 soror, -is, f. *sister*.
 stult-us, -a, -um, adj. *stupid*.
 supero (1), *I overcome*.
 trēs, adj. *three (abl. tribus)*.
 ūn-us, -a, -um, adj. *one*.
 victor, -is, m. *victor*.
 vulnero (1), *I wound*.

XIII

flō-s, -ris, m. *flower*.
 fug-a, -ae, f. *flight*.
 mō-s, -ris, m. *custom*.
 multitūd-o, -inis, f. *multitude*.
 orātio, -nis, f. *speech*.
 plūs, adv. *more*.
 postquam, conj. *after*.
 prōditio, -nis, f. *treachery*.
 quam, conjunction, *than*.
 ratio, -nis, f. *reason*.
 se, pron. *reflexive, himself, herself, themselves*.
 secund-us, -a, -um, adj. *second*.
 spati-um, -i, n. *space*.
 tertii-us, -a, -um, adj. *third*.
 vari-us, -a, -um, adj. *various*.
 virg-o, -inis, f. *girl*.
 vo-x, -cis, f. *voice*.

XIV (PART I)

appello (1), *I call*.
 centēna mīlia, *a hundred thousand, 100,000*.
 civitā-s, -tis, f. *state*.
 cūr, adv. *why*.
 dā, give (imperat.).
 dignitā-s, -tis, f. *dignity*.
 ego, pronoun, *I*.
 e-ū-es, -itis, m. *horse-soldier*.
 habēbat, *(he) had*.
 intro (1), *I enter*.
 lib-er, -ri, m. *book*.
 mīl-es, -itis, m. *soldier*.
 num-mus, -i, m. *coin*.

ōrācul-um, -i, n. *oracle*.
 ped-es, -itis, m. *foot-soldier*.
 quōmodo, adv. *how*.
 recito (1), *I read, recite*.
 rēgi-a, -ae, f. *palace*.
 regno (1), *I reign*.
 re-x, -gis, m. *king*.
 uxor, -is, f. *wife*.
 vetul-a, -ae, f. *old woman*.

XIV (PART II)

antea, adv. *before*.
 dōno (1), *I present*.
 flamm-a, -ae, f. *flame*.
 fortasse, adv. *perhaps*.
 improbitā-s, -tis, f. *wickedness*.
 novem, adj. *nine*.
 preti-um, -i, n. *price*.
 refuso (1), *I refuse*.
 rogo (1), *I ask*.
 sēdulitā-s, -tis, f. *care*.
 servo (1), *I save*.
 sex, adj. *six*.
 tant-us, -a, -um, adj. *so great*.
 tolero (1), *I bear, tolerate*.

XV

alt-er, -era, -erum, adj. *the other*.
 antiqu-us, -a, -um, adj. *ancient*.
 carm-en, -inis, n. *poem, song*.
 certām-en, -inis, n. *contest*.
 cito, adv. *quickly*.
 corp-us, -oris, n. *body*.
 dēdico (1), *I dedicate*.
 dēligo (1), *I bind*.
 equito (1), *I ride*.
 error, -is, m. *wandering*.
 flūm-en, -inis, n. *river*.
 fortiter, adv. *bravely*.
 frau-s, -dis, f. *fraud*.
 ita, adv. *so*.
 narro (1), *I narrate*.
 nōm-en, -inis, n. *name*.

nūm-en, -inis, n. *divinity*.
 on-us, -eris, n. *burden*.
 pat-er, -ris, m. *father*.
 prō, prep. with abl. *for*.
 rīp-a, -ae, f. *bank*.
 silv-a, -ae, f. *wood*.
 temp-us, -oris, n. *time*.
 transnato (1), *I swim across*.
 ubi, conj. *when, where*.
 undecim-us, -a, -um, adj. *eleventh*.
 vuln-us, -eris, n. *wound*.

XVI

civ-is, -is, m. *citizen*.
 coll-is, -is, m. *hill*.
 dedi, perf. of *do*, *I have given or I gave*.
 du-x, -cis, m. *general*.
 fam-es, -is, f. *hunger*.
 fin-is, -is, m. *end*.
 fugo (1), *I put to flight*.
 honor, -is, m. *honour*.
 host-is, -is, m. *enemy*.
 Ir-a, -ae, f. *anger*.
 lacrim-a, -ae, f. *tear*.
 māt-er, -ris, f. *mother*.
 migro (1), *I move, I go*.
 nego (1), *I deny, refuse*.
 onero (1), *I load*.
 pa-x, -cis, f. *peace*.
 postrēmō, adv. *finally*.
 primōr-es, -um, m. *the leaders*.
 superb-us, -a, -um, adj. *proud*.
 vall-is, -is, f. *valley*.
 vix, adv. *scarcely*.

XVII

animal, -is, n. *animal*.
 aqu-a, -ae, f. *water*.
 cap-ut, -itis, n. *head*.
 hom-o, -inis, m. *man*.
 mar-e, -is, n. *sea*.
 mātrīmōni-um, -i, n. *marriage*.
 monstr-um, -i, n. *monster*.
 muto (1), *I change*.
 saev-us, -a, -um, adj. *fierce*.

statim, adv. *immediately.*
 timor, -is, m. *fear.*
 vasto (1), *I lay waste.*
 voro (1), *I devour.*

XVIII

doceo (2), *I teach.*
 dolor, -is, m. *grief, pain.*
 fābul-a, -ae, f. *story.*
 fleo (2), *I weep.*
 fon-s, -tis, m. *fountain.*
 gaudeo (2), *I rejoice.*
 habeo (2), *I have.*
 IIber-i, -ōrum, m. *children.*
 memōri-a, -ae, f. *memory.*
 modo, adv. *only.*
 moneo (2), *I advise, warn.*
 nōdum, adv. *not yet.*
 nōs, pron. nom. and acc. *we, us.*
 prūdenti-a, -ae, f. *prudence.*
 pulchritūd-o, -inis, f. *beauty.*
 septem, adj. *seven.*
 superbi-a, -ae, f. *pride.*
 teneo (2), *I hold, keep.*
 video (2), *I see.*
 vōs, pron. nom. and acc. *you.*

XIX

diūtius, adv. *longer.*
 doleo (2), *I grieve.*
 horreo (2), *I shudder at, shrink from.*
 iaceo (2), *I lie.*
 lateo (2), *I am hidden.*
 nunc, adv. *now.*
 obvideo (2), *I besiege.*
 obtineo (2), *I hold.*
 praebeo (2), *I provide.*
 regn-um, -i, n. *kingdom.*
 sepulcr-um, -i, n. *tomb.*
 taceo (2), *I am silent.*
 viv-us, -a, -um, adj. *living.*

XX

aene-us, -a, -um, adj. *brazen.*
 aure-us, -a, -um, adj. *golden.*

brev-is, -e, adj. *short.*
 cēlo (1), *I conceal.*
 deinde, adv. *next, at last.*
 dulc-is, -e, adj. *sweet.*
 fort-is, -e, adj. *strong, brave.*
 grāv-is, -e, adj. *serious, heavy.*
 imb-er, -ris, m. *shower.*
 ibi, adv. *there.*
 omn-is, -e, adj. *all, every.*
 prō, prep. with abl. *for.*
 simil-is, -e, adj. *similar, like.*
 trist-is, -e, adj. *sad.*
 turr-is, -is, f. *tower.*

XXI

aud-ax, -ācis, adj. *bold.*
 dilig-ens, -entis, adj. *loving, diligent.*
 fel-ix, -Icis, adj. *lucky.*
 enim, conj. *for.*
 imprūd-ens, -entis, adj. *im-prudent.*
 infel-ix, -Icis, adj. *unlucky.*
 ing-ens, -entis, adj. *huge.*
 mend-ax, -ācis, adj. *deceitful, false.*
 prūd-ens, -entis, adj. *prudent.*
 rap-ax, -ācis, adj. *greedy.*
 sapi-ens, -entis, adj. *wise.*
 trans, prep. with acc. *across.*
 vell-us, -eris, n. *fleece.*

XXII

āc-er, -ris, -re, adj. *keen, sharp.*
 adsum, *I am present.*
 alac-er, -ris, -re, adj. *swift, brisk.*
 ar-x, -cis, f. *citadel.*
 celeb-er, -ris, -re, adj. *celebrated.*
 cel-er, -eris, -ere, adj. *swift.*
 fal-x, -cis, f. *sickle.*
 forte, adv. *by chance.*
 frōn-s, -dis, f. *leaf.*
 frūment-um, -i, n. *corn.*
 lūgeo (2), *I mourn.*

mon-s, -tis, m. *mountain*.
 mortu-us, -a, -um, adj. *dead*.
 nihil, *nothing*.
 nōbis, dat. of pron. *to us*.
 nunti-us, -i, m. *messenger*.
 sub, prep. with acc. *under*
 (motion to); with abl. *under*
 (rest in).
 summ-us, -a, -um, adj. *top*,
highest.
 urb-s, -is, f. *city*.
 vidi, perf. of *video*, *I have*
seen, *I saw*.

XXIII

aedifici-um, -i, n. *building*.
 ambāg-ēs, -um, f. plur. *wind-ings*.
 cap-ut, -itis, n. *head*.
 cēdo (3), *I yield*.
 dūco (3), *I lead*.
 edo (3), *I eat*.
 fil-um, -i, n. *thread*.
 grātiās ago (3), *I give thanks*.
 incolo (3), *I inhabit*.
 labyrinth-us, -i, m. *labyrinth*.
 neque, conj. *nor*, *and not*.
 occido (3), *I kill*.
 peto (3), *I beg*, *seek*.
 quotannis, adv. *every year*.
 rego (3), *I rule*.
 sal-ūs, -ūtis, f. *safety*.
 taur-us, -i, m. *bull*.
 terribil-is, -e, adj. *terrible*.
 vivo (3), *I live*.

XXIV

balte-us, -i, m. *belt*.
 dico (3), *I say*.
 gero (3), *I wage*, *carry on*.
 libenter, adv. *willingly*.
 ornāt-us, -a, -um, adj. *adorned*.
 unquam, adv. *ever*.
 vinco (3), *I conquer*.

XXV

adit-us, -ūs, m. *entrance*.
 aman-s, -tis, *loving*.

av-is, -is, f. *bird*.
 causā, abl. *by reason of*.
 colloco (1), *I place*.
 etiam, adv. *also*, *even*.
 fīnitim-us, -a, -um, adj. *neigh-
 bousing*.
 fluct-us, -ūs, m. *wave*.
 gen-u, -ūs, n. *knee*.
 grad-us, -ūs, m. *step*, *grade*.
 luct-us, -ūs, m. *grief*.
 marit-us, -i, m. *husband*.
 misericordi-a, -ae, f. *pity*.
 nāv-is, -is, f. *ship*.
 port-us, -ūs, m. *harbour*.
 sin-us, -ūs, m. *bosom*.
 templ-um, -i, n. *temple*.

XXVI

audio (4), *I hear*.
 aut...aut, conj. *either...or*.
 cūr-a, -ae, f. *care*.
 custōdio (4), *I guard*.
 ērudio (4), *I educate*.
 famili-a, -ae, f. *family*.
 impedio (4), *I hinder*.
 infer-i, -ōrum, m. pl. *the dead*.
 man-us, -ūs, f. *hand*.
 mor-s, -tis, f. *death*.
 nisi, conj. *unless*.
 nōst-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *our*.
 paren-s, -tis, m. and f. *parent*.
 prec-ēs, -ium, f. *prayers*.
 punio (4), *I punish*.
 redūco (3), *I lead back*.
 senect-ūs, -ūtis, f. *old age*.
 tē, abl. of pron. *thee*.
 venio, perf. vēni (4), *I come*.

XXVII

aci-ēs, -ēi, f. *line of battle*.
 capt-us, -a, -um, adj. *captured*.
 circum, prep. with acc. *around*.
 contrā, adv. *on the contrary*.
 di-ēs, -ēi, m. *day*.
 fallo, perf. fēfelli (3), *I deceive*.

fid-ēs, -eI, f. *faith*.
inter, prep. with acc. *amongst*.
pernici-ēs, -ēI, f. *destruction*.
post, prep. with acc. *after*.
r-ēs, -ēI, f. *thing*.
rēs adversae, f. pl. *adversity*.
rēs secundae, f. pl. *prosperity*.

servit-ūs, -ūtis, f. *slavery*.
sine, prep. with abl. *without*.
speci-ēs, -ēI, f. *appearance*,
 kind.
spēs, -eI, f. *hope*.
tandem, adv. *at length*.
ut, conj. *as*.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A

āc-er, -ris, -re, adj. *keen, sharp.*
aci-ēs, -ēI, f. *line of battle.*
ad, prep. with acc. *to, towards.*
adit-us, -ūs, m. *entrance.*
adsum, comp. of sum, *I am present.*
aedifici-um, -i, n. *building.*
aene-us, -a, -um, adj. *brazen.*
ag-er, -ri, m. *field.*
agricol-a, -ae, m. *farmer.*
alac-er, -ris, -re, adj. *swift, brisk.*
ali-us, -a, -um, adj. *another.*
alter, -a, -um, adj. *the other.*
aman-s, -tis, adj. of one term.
 loving.
ambāg-ēs, -um, f. *plur. windings.*
amic-us, -a, -um, adj. *friendly.*
amo (1), *I love.*
animal, -is, n. *animal.*
ann-us, -i, m. *year.*
anteā, adv. *before.*
antiqu-us, -a, -um, adj. *old, ancient.*
apert-us, -a, -um, adj. *open.*
appello (1), *I call, name.*
aqu-a, -ae, f. *water.*
arc-a, -ae, f. *box.*
armill-a, -ae, f. *bracelet.*
ar-x, -cis, f. *citadel, fortress.*
audāci-a, -ae, f. *boldness.*

auda-x, -cis, adj. of one term.
 bold.
audio (4), *I hear.*
aure-us, -a, -um, adj. *golden.*
aut, conj. *either, or.*
autem, conj. *but.*
av-is, -is, f. *bird.*

B

balte-us, -i, m. *belt.*
bell-um, -i, n. *war.*
benign-us, -a, -um, adj. *kind.*
bon-us, -a, -um, adj. *good.*
bracchi-um, -i, n. *arm.*

C

cael-um, -i, n. *sky.*
capt-us, -a, -um, adj. *taken, captive.*
cap-ut, -itis, n. *head.*
carm-en, -inis, n. *song, poem.*
cas-a, -ae, f. *cottage.*
caus-a, -ae, f. *cause, reason.*
cēdo, perf. cessI (3), *I yield.*
celeb-er, -ris, -re, adj. *celebrated.*
cel-er, -eris, -ere, adj. *swift.*
cēlo (1), *I conceal.*
centēna mīlia, adj. 100,000.
certām-en, -inis, n. *contest.*
circum, prep. with acc. *around.*
cito, adv. *quickly.*
cīv-is, -is, m. *citizen.*
cīvitā-s, -tis, f. *state.*

clāmor, -is, m. *cry, shout.*
 coll-is, -is, m. *hill.*
 colloco (1), *I place.*
 contrā, prep. with acc. *against.*
 contrā, adv. *on the contrary.*
 corp-us, -oris, n. *body.*
 culpo (1), *I blame.*
 cupid-us, -a, -um, adj. *fond of, greedy.*
 cūr, interrog. adv. *why?*
 cūr-a, -ae, f. *care.*
 custōdio (4), *I guard.*

D

dā, imperat. of *do, give.*
 dē, prep. with abl. *from, about.*
 decem, indecl. adj. *ten.*
 dēdico (1), *I dedicate.*
 deinde, adv. *then, next.*
 dēlecto (1), *I please, delight.*
 dēligo (1), *I bind, fasten.*
 dēsidero (1), *I long for, desire.*
 de-us, -i, m. *god.*
 dico, perf. *dixI, I say, speak.*
 diēs, -ēI, m. *day.*
 dignitā-s, -tis, f. *dignity.*
 dīligen-s, -tis, adj. of one term. *diligent, loving.*
 dīmico (1), *I fight, contend.*
 diū, adv. *for a long time.*
 diūtius, adv. *longer.*
 do, perf. *dedI (1), I give.*
 doceo (2), *I teach.*
 doleo (2), *I grieve, mourn for.*
 dolor, -is, m. *grief.*
 dol-us, -i, m. *trick, treachery.*
 domin-us, -i, m. *master.*
 dōno (1), *I present.*
 dōn-um, -i, n. *gift.*
 duco, perf. *duxI (3), I lead.*
 dulc-is, -e, adj. *sweet.*
 duo, adj. *two.*
 du-x, -cis, m. *leader, general.*

E

ecce, exclam. *behold.*
 edo, perf. *ēdI, I eat.*

ego, nom. of personal pron. *I.*
 enim, conj. *for.*
 equ-e-s, -itis, m. *horseman.*
 equito (1), *I ride, drive.*
 equ-u-us, -i, m. *horse.*
 erro (1), *I wander.*
 error, -is, m. *wandering.*
 ērudio (4), *I educate.*
 et, conj. *and.*
 et...et, conj. *both...and.*
 etiam, adv. *also, even.*
 ex, prep. with abl. *from, out of.*
 expugno (1), *I take (a city).*

F

fābul-a, -ae, f. *story.*
 fallo, perf. *fefellI (3), I deceive.*
 falso, adv. *falsely.*
 fal-x, -cis, f. *sickle.*
 fam-e-s, -is, f. *hunger.*
 famili-a, -ae, f. *family.*
 feli-x, -cis, adj. of one term. *lucky, happy.*
 fēmin-a, -ae, f. *wife, woman.*
 fenestr-a, -ae, f. *window.*
 fid-ēs, -ei, f. *faith, trust.*
 fid-u-s, -a, -um, adj. *faithful.*
 fili-a, -ae, f. *daughter.*
 fili-u-s, -i, m. *son.*
 fili-um, -i, n. *thread.*
 fin-is, -is, m. *end.*
 flimitim-u-s, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring.*
 flamm-a, -ae, f. *flame.*
 fleo (2), *I weep.*
 flō-s, -ris, m. *flower.*
 fluct-u-s, -ūs, m. *wave.*
 flūm-en, -inis, n. *river.*
 fon-s, -tis, m. *fountain.*
 fortasse, adv. *perhaps.*
 forte, adv. *by chance.*
 fortiter, adv. *bravely.*
 frāt-er, -ris, m. *brother.*
 frau-s, -dis, f. *deceit, fraud.*
 fron-s, -dis, f. *leaf.*

frustrā, adv. *in vain.*
 fug-a, -ae, f. *flight.*
 fugo (1), *I put to flight.*

G

gale-a, -ae, f. *helmet.*
 gaudeo (2), *I rejoice.*
 gaudi-um, -i, n. *joy.*
 gemm-a, -ae, f. *jewel.*
 gen-u, -üs, n. *knee.*
 gero, perf. gessI, *I bear, carry on.*
 gladi-us, -i, m. *sword.*
 grad-us, -üs, m. *step, grade.*
 gratiās ago (3), *I give thanks.*
 grāt-us, -a, -um, adj. *pleasing, grateful.*
 grāvis, -e, adj. *severe, heavy.*

H

habeo (2), *I have.*
 habito (1), *I dwell, inhabit.*
 hast-a, -ae, f. *spear.*
 hom-o, -inis, m. or f. *man.*
 honor, -is, m. *honour.*
 horreo (2), *I shudder at, shrink from.*
 host-is, -is, m. *enemy.*

I

iaceo (2), *I lie.*
 iacto (1), *I throw.*
 ibi, adv. *there.*
 imb-er, -ris, m. *shower.*
 impedio (4), *I hinder.*
 imperātor, -is, m. *general.*
 impig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *active.*
 improbitā-s, -tis, f. *wickedness.*
 impruden-s, -tis, adj. of one term. *imprudent.*
 incol-a, -ae, m. *inhabitant.*
 incol-o, perf. incoluI (3), *I inhabit, dwell.*

infeli-x, -cis, adj. of one term. *unlucky, unhappy.*
 infer-I, -ōrum, m. plur. *the dead.*
 ingen-s, -tis, adj. of one term. *huge.*
 inimic-us, -a, -um, adj. *hostile, unfriendly.*
 inquit, *he says.*
 inquiunt, *they say.*
 insul-a, -ae, f. *island.*
 inter, prep. with acc. *among, between.*
 intro (1), *I enter.*
 invitō (4), *I invite.*
 Ir-a, -ae, f. *anger.*
 Irat-us, -a, -um, adj. *angry.*
 ita, adv. *so.*
 itaque, conj. *and so, therefore.*
 iterum, adv. *again.*

L

labyrinth-us, -i, m. *labyrinth.*
 lacrim-a, -ae, f. *tear.*
 laet-us, -a, -um, adj. *joyful, glad.*
 lateo (2), *I am hidden.*
 lāt-us, -a, -um, adj. *wide.*
 libenter, adv. *willingly.*
 liber, -a, -um, adj. *free.*
 liber-i, -ōrum, m. plur. *children.*
 ligne-us, -a, -um, adj. *wooden.*
 long-us, -a, -um, adj. *long.*
 luct-us, -üs, m. *grief.*
 lugeo (2), *I grieve, mourn for.*

M

maest-us, -a, -um, adj. *sad, mournful.*
 māgis, adv. *more.*
 magist-er, -ri, m. *master.*
 magn-us, -a, -um, adj. *big, large.*
 man-us, -üs, f. *hand.*
 mar-e, -is, n. *sea.*

marIt-us, -i, m. *husband*.
 māt-er, -ris, f. *mother*.
 mātrimōni-um, -i, n. *marriage*.
 mē, acc. or abl. of pers. pron.
 me.
 memōri-a, -ae, f. *memory*.
 menda-x, -cis, adj. of one
 term. *deceitful, false*.
 me-us, -a, -um, adj. *my*.
 migro (1), *I move, go*.
 mihi, dat. of pers. pron. to
 me.
 mīl-es, -itis, m. *soldier*.
 miser, -a, -um, adj. *wretched, miserable*.
 misericordi-a, -ae, f. *pity, mercy*.
 modo, adv. *only*.
 mod-us, -i, m. *manner*.
 molest-us, -a, -um, adj.
troublesome.
 moneo (2), *I warn*.
 mon-s, -tis, m. *mountain*.
 monstr-o (1), *I show*.
 monstr-um, -i, n. *monster*.
 mor-a, -ae, f. *delay*.
 morb-us, -i, m. *disease*.
 mor-s, -tis, f. *death*.
 mortu-us, -a, -um, adj. *dead*.
 mō-s, -ris, m. *custom, habit*.
 multitūd-o, -inis, f. *crowd, multitude*.
 mult-us, -a, -um, adj. *much, many*.
 muto (1), *I change*.

N

narro (1), *I relate, tell*.
 naut-a, -ae, m. *sailor*.
 nāvigo (1), *I sail*.
 nāv-is, -is, f. *ship, boat*.
 nec, conj. *and not, nor*.
 neco (1), *I kill*.
 nēgo (1), *I deny*.
 neque, conj. *and not, nor*.
 nig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *black*.
 nihil, *nothing*.

nisi, conj. *unless, if not*.
 nōbīs, dat. or abl. of pers.
 pron. *to or by us*.
 nōm-en, -inis, n. *name*.
 nōn, neg. adv. *not*.
 nōndum, neg. adv. *not yet*.
 nōs, nom. or acc. of pers.
 pron. *we, us*.
 nōst-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *our*.
 nōt-us, -a, -um, adj. *known*.
 novem, indecl. adj. *nine*.
 nūm-en, -inis, n. *god, divinity*.
 numm-us, -i, m. *coin*.
 nunc, adv. *now*.
 nunquam, neg. adv. *never*.
 nunti-us, -i, m. *message, messenger*.

O

obsideo (2), *I besiege*.
 obtineo (2), *I hold*.
 occido, perf. occidI (3), *I kill*.
 ōcean-us, -i, m. *ocean*.
 ōlim, adv. *once upon a time*.
 omn-is, -e, adj. *all, every*.
 onero (1), *I load*.
 on-us, -eris, n. *burden*.
 oppid-um, -i, n. *town*.
 oppugno (1), *I attack*.
 ōr-a, -ae, f. *shore*.
 ōrācul-um, -i, n. *oracle*.
 ōrātio, -nis, f. *speech*.
 ornāt-us, -a, -um, adj.
adorned.
 orno (1), *I adorn*.
 ōro (1), *I pray, beg*.

P

paren-s, -tis, m. or f. *parent*.
 paro (1), *I prepare*.
 parv-us, -a, -um, adj. *small, little*.
 pat-er, -ris, f. *father*.
 patri-a, -ae, f. *fatherland*.
 pavid-us, -a, -um, adj.
frightened.

pa-x, -cis, f. *peace*.
 pecūni-a, -ae, f. *money*.
 ped-es, -itis, m. *foot-soldier*.
 pernici-ēs, -ēI, f. *ruin, destruction*.
 peto, perf. petivi (3), *I ask, seek*.
 pig-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *lazy*.
 pil-a, -ae, f. *ball*.
 plūs, adv. *more*.
 port-a, -ae, f. *door*.
 porto (1), *I carry*.
 port-us, -ūs, m. *port, harbour*.
 post, prep. with acc. *after*.
 postea, adv. *afterwards*.
 postquam, conj. *after*.
 postrēmō, adv. *finally*.
 praebeo (2), *I provide, furnish*.
 praeclār-us, -a, -um, adj. *famous*.
 praedico (1), *I foretell, prophesy*.
 praemi-um, -i, n. *prize, reward*.
 praesāgi-um, -i, n. *prophecy*.
 prāv-us, -a, -um, adj. *wicked*.
 prec-ēs, -um, f. plur. *prayer*.
 preti-um, -i, n. *price*.
 prīmōr-ēs, -um, m. plur. *chief men*.
 prō, prep. with abl. *for, on behalf of*.
 prōditio, -nis, f. *treachery*.
 prosper, -a, -um, adj. *fortunate, happy*.
 prūden-s, -tis, adj. of one term. *prudent*.
 prūdenti-a, ae, f. *prudence*.
 puell-a, ae, f. *girl*.
 puer, -i, m. *boy*.
 pugn-a, -ae, f. *battle*.
 pugno (1), *I fight*.
 pulch-er, -ra, -rum, adj. *beautiful*.
 pulchritūd-o, -inis, f. *beauty*.
 punio (4), *I punish*.
 puto (1), *I think*.

Q
 quam, conj. *than*.
 quid, interrog. pron. *what?*
 quod, conj. *because*.
 quōmodo, interrog. adv. *how?*
 quondam, adv. *once upon a time*.
 quoque, adv. *also*.
 quotannis, adv. *yearly, every year*.

R
 rapa-x, -cis, adj. of one term. *greedy*.
 raptāt-us, -a, -um, adj. *seized*.
 rapto (1), *I seize, carry off*.
 ratio, -nis, f. *reason, manner*.
 recito (1), *I read, recite*.
 refūso (1), *I refuse*.
 redūco, perf. reduxI (3), *I lead back*.
 rēgi-a, -ae, f. *palace*.
 rēgīn-a, ae, f. *queen*.
 regno (1), *I reign*.
 regn-um, -i, n. *kingdom*.
 rego, perf. rexI (3), *I rule*.
 reporto (1), *I carry back, win (a victory)*.
 rēs, rēI, f. *thing, matter*.
 rēs adversae, f. plur. *adversity*.
 rēs secundae, f. plur. *prosperity*.
 re-x, -gis, m. *king*.
 rip-a, -ae, f. *bank*.
 rogo (1), *I ask*.
 ros-a, -ae, f. *rose*.

S
 saepe, adv. *often*.
 saev-us, -a, -um, adj. *savage, fierce*.
 sagitt-a, -ae, f. *arrow*.
 sal-ūs, -ūtis, f. *safety*.
 sapien-s, -tis, adj. of one term. *wise*.

sapienti-a, -ae, f. *wisdom*.
 sax-um, -i, n. *stone, rock*.
 scūt-um, -i, n. *shield*.
 sē, acc. of reflex. pron. *himself, herself, themselves*.
 secund-us, -a, -um, adj. *fortunate, second*.
 sed, conj. *but*.
 sēdulit-ās, -ātis, f. *diligence*.
 sēdul-us, -a, -um, adj. *diligent*.
 semper, adv. *always*.
 senect-ūs, -ūtis, f. *old age*.
 septem, indecl. adj. *seven*.
 sepulcr-um, -i, n. *tomb*.
 servit-ūs, -ūtis, f. *slavery*.
 servo (1), *I keep, preserve*.
 serv-us, -i, m. *slave*.
 sex, indecl. adj. *six*.
 si, conj. *if*.
 silv-a, -ae, f. *wood*.
 simil-is, -e, adj. *like*.
 sine, prep. with abl. *without*.
 sin-us, -ūs, m. *bosom*.
 soror, -is, f. *sister*.
 spati-um, -i, n. *space*.
 speci-ēs, -ēi, f. *appearance, kind*.
 specto (1), *I look at*.
 sp-es, -ei, f. *hope*.
 statim, adv. *immediately*.
 stult-us, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*.
 sub, prep. with acc. *under (motion to); with abl. under (rest in)*.
 summ-us, -a, -um, adj. *top of, highest*.
 superbi-a, -ae, f. *pride*.
 superb-us, -a, -um, adj. *proud*.
 supero (1), *I overcome*.
 su-us, -a, -um, adj. *his own, her own, their own*.

T

taceo (2), *I am silent*.
 tandem, adv. *at length*.
 tant-us, -a, -um, adj. *so great*.
 taur-us, -i, m. *bull*.

tē, acc. or abl. of pers. pron. *thee, you*.
 templ-um, -i, n. *temple*.
 temp-us, -oris, n. *time*.
 teneo (2), *I hold*.
 tener, -a, -um, adj. *tender*.
 terr-a, -ae, f. *earth*.
 terribil-is, -e, adj. *terrible*.
 tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third*.
 tibi, dat. of pers. pron. *to thee, to you*.
 timor, -is, m. *fear*.
 tolero (1), *I bear, tolerate*.
 trans, prep. with acc. *across*.
 transnāto (1), *I swim across*.
 trēs, adj. *three*.
 trist-is, -e, adj. *sad*.
 tum, adv. *then*.
 turr-is, -is, f. *tower*.

U

ubi, interrog. adv. *when? where?*
 undecim-us, -a, -um, adj. *eleventh*.
 unquam, adv. *ever*.
 un-us, -a, -um, adj. *one*.
 urb-s, -is, f. *city*.
 ut, conj. *as*.
 uxor, -is, f. *wife*.

V

vall-is, -is, f. *valley*.
 vāri-us, -a, -um, adj. *various*.
 vasto (1), *I lay waste*.
 vehementer, adv. *very much*.
 vell-us, -eris, n. *fleece*.
 venio, perf. vēnī (4), *I come*.
 verb-um, -i, n. *word*.
 vér-us, -a, -um, adj. *true*.
 vetul-a, -ae, f. *old woman*.
 vi-a, -ae, f. *road, way*.
 victor, -is, m. *victor*.
 victori-a, -ae, f. *victory*.
 video, perf. vīdī (2), *I see*.
 vinco, perf. vīcī (3), *I conquer*.

vir, -i, m. *man*.
virg-o, -inis, f. *maiden*.
visito (1), *I visit*.
vivo, perf. **vixI** (3), *I live*.
viv-us, -a, -um, adj. *living*.
vix, adv. *scarcely, with difficulty*.
voco (1), *I call*.

volo (1), *I fly*.
voro (1), *I devour*.
vōs, nom. or acc. of pers. pron. *you*.
vo-x, -cis, f. *voice*.
vulnero (1), *I wound*.
vuln-us, -eris, n. *wound*.

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